Kalendarium Univerſale:

OR THE

GARDENER'S Univerſal KALENDAR.

CONTAINING

An Account of the ſeveral Monthly Operations in the KITCHEN-GARDEN, FLOWER-GARDEN, and PARTERRE, throughout the Year.

ALSO

Experimental Directions for performing all manner of Works in GARDENING, whether *Sowing*, *Planting*, *Pruning* of *Herbs*, *Flowers*, *Trees*, *Evergreens*, &c. With the Product of each Month.

Compriſing the whole Buſineſs in a Method new and regular.

The SEVENTH EDITION, (adapted to the New Style.)
And a Catalogue of thoſe Fruit Trees and Flowers, which are in the greateſt Eſteem; likewiſe the beſt Method of planting Wilderneſſes and Orchards.

By BENJ. WHITMILL, *Sen.* and *Jun.* Gardeners at *Hoxton*.

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PREFACE.

THE greateſt Perſons in all Ages have been deſirous of a Country Retirement, *where every Thing appears in its native Simplicity: The Inhabitants are religious, the Fair Sex modeſt, and every Countenance bears a Picture of the Heart. What therefore can be a more elegant Amuſement, to a good and great Man, than to inſpect the beautiful Product of* Fields *and* Gardens, *when every Month hath its pleaſing Variety of Plants and Flowers.*

And if Innocence be our greateſt Happineſs, where can we find it but in a Country Life? In Fields *and* Gardens *we have Pleaſures unenvied, and Beauties unſought for; and any Diſcovery for the Improvement of them, is highly Praiſe-worthy. In the Growth of a Plant or a Tree, we view the Progreſs of Nature, and ever obſerve that all her Works yield Beauty and Entertainment.*

To cultivate this Beauty, is a Taſk becoming the Wealthy, the Polite, and the Learned: This is ſo generally underſtood, that there are few Gentlemen of late, who are not themſelves their chief Gardeners. And it certainly redounds more to the Honour and Satisfaction of a Gardener, that he is a Preſerver and Pruner of all Sorts of

Fruit

Fruit Trees, than it does to the Happineſs of the greateſt General, that he has been ſucceſsful in killing Mankind.

As to the following Work, we have only to obſerve, that our Deſign and Method being new, *we have taken care that every Thing may be depended upon, not uſing the Word* Experimental *without Truth for its Foundation; nor have we omitted any thing in ſo ſmall a Compaſs, that contributes to illuſtrate a Subject the moſt agreeable and entertaining to all elegant Minds.*

We are not diſcouraged by the ſeveral Books already extant on Gardening, *from proceeding in a Deſign of this Nature; becauſe we are ſenſible of their Defects as to Method: And happy is that Writer who communicates this Knowledge, or indeed any other, in a Method the plaineſt and moſt conciſe.*

According to our Plan, we have divided every Month into three Parts; the Firſt treats of Works, the Second of the Manner of their performing, and the Third of Products. We have alſo ſubdivided each of theſe Parts into as many Heads; the Firſt of the Kitchen-Garden, *the ſecond of the* Fruit-Garden, *and the Third of the* Parterre *and* Flower-Garden: *All which we hope will be approved of by the Public.*

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GARDENERS

Univerſal KALENDAR.

JANUARY.

The Works *of this* Month.

THE Month of *January* being in its Nature ſeverely cold, is not ſo productive of the Works of Gardening as ſome of the ſucceeding Months; when the Weather is more kind and indulgent to all Sorts of Vegetables.

But however, in the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the following Works are now to be done. You are to ſow *Cucumber*, and *Melon* Seeds, on Hot-beds; and this 'tis adviſeable to repeat every Week, to guard againſt Accidents. The Plants in the Hot-Beds muſt have the Sun given them thro' the Glaſſes at proper Seaſons, to preſerve them from the pernicious Fumes and Steam of the Bed; which may be alſo prevented by allowing a Quantity of Earth, ſix Inches thick, to cover the Dung, which ſuppreſſes the Steams, and keeps them under. Make Hot-beds for *Aſparagus*.

Sow ſmall Sallads, of *Radiſh*, *Creſſes*, and *Lettuce*, upon Hot-beds made declining; allowing them Air, when ſeaſonable: And now you are to plant *Mint* upon Hot-beds for Sallading. Plant *Strawberries* upon a moderate Hot-bed, for early Fruit; and dreſs your *Strawberries* with freſh Earth. Give alſo freſh Earth to your *Sage*, *Thyme*, and other ſweet Herbs.

Plant

Plant *Cabbages*, *Turnips*, *Carrots*, and *Parſnips* for Seed. Sow *Charlton Peas*, and other early *Peas* and *Beans*. Set Traps for Mice and other Vermin, which deſtroy them.

Continue to trench your Ground, and lay it in Ridges; and if the Weather be froſty, all neceſſary Manures are to be brought into the Garden for enriching the Ground.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN continue the pruning of *Vines*, which have been neglected in the Months of *November* and *December*. You are likewiſe to prune large *Orchard-Trees*, taking away the luxuriant Branches cloſe to the Stem.

Continue and complete the pruning of *Pears*, both thoſe againſt a Wall and Standards. *Pears*, *Apples*, and *Plums*, on *Eſpaliers*, are alſo this Month to be pruned. Decayed and dead Branches of Trees are to be cut away; and too much Wood of others is to be avoided, eſpecially in the Middle of the Trees. At the latter End of the Month

cut *Cyons* for *Grafts*, from *Cherries*, *Plums*, *Pears*, and *Apples*, and lay them half Way in the Earth till the next Month, the grafting Seaſon, which will make them take the better; and if they are to be ſent any Diſtance, it is better to ſtick their Ends in Clay, and bind them together with a Straw-band.

It is now the beſt Time to remove *Large Trees*; for the Weather being froſty, the Clod of Earth about the Roots remains intire, and preſerves the Trees. Uncover the Roots of ſuch Trees as are too luxuriant, and cut ſome of their large Roots. After a Shower of Rain, cleanſe Fruit-Trees from Moſs, with the Back of a Knife, or a Hair-cloth; and pick Snails from Fruit-Trees.

It is alſo now a good Time to make Compoſitions of Earth, by mixing ſeveral Soils of different Natures together, as Sand with Clay, *&c.* which for Trees and other durable Plants has been preferred to Dung. They muſt lie ſome Time before uſed.

In

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, if the Weather is open, plant *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* Roots. New Earth, with light Mould, the Roots of *Auricula's*; and fill up the Chinks round the Sides of the Pots: But disturb not the Roots; nor bury any of the Leaves, which moulders them away.

Fling loose Straw over your Beds of *Anemonies* and *Ranunculus's*; or cover them with Saw-dust three Inches thick, and preserve from continu'd Rains and other bad Weather, your earlier Sorts of Flowers, with Mattings or other supported Coverings. Upon a Thaw of Snow, where there are no such Coverings, remove it as expeditiously as possible, for Snow-Water has a very ill Effect upon the Roots of Flowers. Guard well against Mice.

Carefully roll *Gravel Walks* after Frost and Rain, which kills the Moss.

In the GREEN-HOUSE pick off all withered and mouldy Leaves from Plants. Give no Water to any Plant, unless there be the last Necessity, that

it cannot ſupport without it: And if the Weather be ſevere, it is beſt not to make the Plants grow by any forced Heat, becauſe the Shoots are ſickly and untimely; but rather endeavour to keep out the Cold.

Upon a Thaw it is good to let in a little Air, the Weather being not very cold, to dry Damps and Vapours.

Now is the Time to provide all Sorts of Garden Tools.

The WORKS *of this Month*, HOW PERFORM'D.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the greateſt Buſineſs of this Month is the Management of Hot-beds. To make a *Hot-bed* for common Uſe, in ſome Part of your Garden well expos'd to the Sun; and 'tis ſo much the better, if under a warm Wall defended from the North-eaſt and South-weſterly Winds; mark out the Extent and Dimenſions of your Bed as Occaſion ſhall

ſhall require, (wherein four Feet is the uſual Breadth) and drive Stakes into the Ground on every Side, about a Foot aſunder; and being a Yard above Ground at leaſt, wind the Stakes round with a Band made of Hay or Straw; then fill it with new Horſe-dung, and wet Litter, treading it down very hard at three ſeveral Times in the filling, ſo that the whole may be of an equal Hardneſs. The Bed being ſo made, fix your Wooden Frames, fitted to the ſame for the Reeeption of the Mould at Top, and for the Support of the Glaſs Frames for covering Slopeways; in the doing whereof, Care is to be taken that there be ſufficient Room left both for the Earth and the ſhooting of your Plants: Then put in rich ſifted Earth, of the beſt Mould you can get, four Inches thick; or what is preferable to it, the Earth of an old Hot-bed well rotted. The Bed muſt be covered with Mats, or Straw, ſupported with ſhort Sticks; and ſo remain about a Week before it will abate its extream Heat, ſo as to be in a fit Temper for Uſe; which you

may know, by thruſting a ſmall Stick as far into the Bed as you can; and then, after its being in ſome Time, pull it out and you may feel the Heat with your Fingers. It ought to be warm and not hot; and when the Heat leſſeneth at any Time, you may renew it, by applying new Dung to the Sides of your Bed.

When your Plants, *&c.* are come up in the Hot-bed, give them Air, and let them have the Sun by Degrees; and when they are ſtrong enough, they are to be removed either to the ſecond Hot-bed leſs hot, or into very rich Earth, keeping them from the Mid-day Sun, till well ſettled, giving them frequent gentle Waterings. Plants in Hot-beds are to be defended from the cold Air, by covering the Glaſſes a little before Sun-ſet, with Litter and Mats.

Moſt Gardeners make their *Seed-beds* for *Melons* and *Cucumbers* in this Month, for the raiſing and cultivating them before their natural Seaſon: And this is done tho' the Ground is ſome-times covered with Snow. But to go to work

work more ſucceſsfully, it has been recommended that a Hot-bed ſhould be prepared the latter End of *October*, or Beginning of *November*, about four Feet ſquare and two Feet high, wherein the Seeds both of *Melons* and *Cucumbers* are to be ſown when the Heat of it is moderated; a Week after they are come up, plant them four Inches apart in the ſame Bed, having ſtirred the Earth very well: In *October* the Days are uſually warm, and the Plants may be allowed to have Air; which they cannot be with Safety in *January*, when Froſt and Blaſts continually reign; but the Nights are uncertain, and therefore the Plants muſt be then covered up cloſe with Glaſſes and Mats. In this firſt raiſing of Plants, a Gardener may make them as hardy as he pleaſes with due Care.

The Seeds of *Melons* are ſet in the Hot-bed two or three in a Hole, about an Inch deep; and ſome let the Seeds be firſt ſteep'd in Milk twenty-four Hours. When your Seeds are in the

Ground, cover up your Bed to preſerve it warm.

Towards the End of *April* you may plant your *Melons*; firſt they may be planted in little ſlut Baſkets made of old Willow-twigs, about three Inches deep, and eight or nine Inches over; plant two or three Plants in each Baſket, then move them when they are big enough on another Hot-bed, covered with a ſandy Loam, five or ſix Inches thick, ſcreen'd or ſifted fine, wherein they are to grow all the Summer. And *Cucumbers* are propagated after the ſame Manner as *Melons*; but they are more hardy. See more of *Melons* and *Cucumbers* in the Months of *March* and *April*.

To raiſe *Aſparagus* for *Hot-beds*, make choice of a Piece of Ground that has been made rich with Dung, and well dug and mellow'd; upon which ſtrike out Lines at ſeven or eight Inches apart, and plant the *Aſparagus* Roots in them at ſix Inches Diſtance, when they are a Year old: In this Nurſery they are to remain two Years, kept clean from Weeds, before they will be fit for

for the Hot-bed. The Hot-bed muſt be made pretty ſtrong, and be covered immediately with Earth ſix Inches thick, encompaſſed round with Bands of Straw; in this, plant your *Aſparagus* Roots, from the Nurſery-Beds, as cloſe as they can be placed together without trimming them. This being done, cover the Buds of the Plants two Inches thick with Earth, and let them remain ſo five or ſix Days before the Frames and Glaſſes are put over them; and then lay on three Inches thick of freſh Earth over the whole. In about ten Days after planting, the Buds will appear; and then give them what Air the Seaſon will permit, which makes them green and of a good Taſte. The Bed will laſt good about a Month, producing daily freſh Buds, if the Weather be not too ſevere: When it begins to cool, warm Horſe-Litter laid upon the Glaſſes every Night, will contribute as much to facilitate the Shoot of the Buds, as if new Dung were applied to the Roots.

The Time for this Work is not only in this Month, but from *November* till *April*, (making freſh Beds every Month to follow one another for a conſtant Supply) and in *April* comes in the natural Crop.

A very moderate *Hot-bed*, made after the Manner I have firſt directed, will ſerve to propagate early *Strawberries*. And you may make a *Bed* to raiſe a *Sallad* in a very few Hours, by the Uſe of powdered Lime and hot Dung, the Dung being in the Middle, and the Lime underneath and at Top; and that covered with fine rich Mould.

Radiſhes are raiſed on the Hot-bed, having ſufficient Thickneſs of good rich light Mould, that they may have Depth to root in before they reach the Dung.

You may ſow *Radiſhes* all the Year, thoſe in the Winter in Hot-beds.

Creſſes, *Lettuce*, *Muſtard*, and other Sallading, are generally raiſed from the Seeds ſown in Drills or Lines, in ſuch an Expoſure as the Seaſon of the Year requires; in the Winter Months, on moderate

moderate Hot-beds; in the Spring, under Glaſſes and Frames; and in the Summer, on natural Beds of Earth. *Creſſes* ſown in the natural Ground in *Auguſt*, reſiſt the Froſts of the Winter, and help greatly to enrich Hot-bed Sallads with the high Taſte they maintain by being expoſed in the open Air.

It is the beſt Way to draw the ſmall Herbs up by the Roots from the Hot-beds. And in ſowing a ſecond Crop, Seeds of another Kind ſhould be ſown, and not the ſame Kind in the ſame Place.

The *Charlton* Maſter, Hotſpur, and other *Peas* are ſown in Drills about three Feet aſunder, that you may have Room to go between them, and the Lines running from North to South. When they have ſhot about ſix Inches high, earth them about four Inches on both Sides of the Lines, raiſing a little Bank on the Eaſt Sides of them, to defend them from blaſting Winds. In *February* a ſecond Crop, and in *March* a third may be ſown.

If

If you ſet or ſow *Peas* in the Beginning of the Winter, you muſt inter twice as many as you need to do, if you ſtay till *February* or *March*, becauſe the cold Weather and the Mice will deſtroy great Part of them.

In the FRUIT GARDEN this Month we have the pruning of *Vines*, *Pears*, *Plums*, &c. The *Vine* requires a firſt, ſecond, third, and ſometimes a fourth pruning: The Winter pruning ſhould be done in *October*, *November*, or *December*, or in this Month; and herein the Vigour of the Vine is to be regarded; the leſſer and weaker Shoots, which never bear any Fruit, are to be entirely taken away; and the Number of the other Branches left are to be proportioned, ſo as to make no Confuſion, the thickeſt and beſt placed being preſerved, and the ſtrongeſt and ſhort-jointed Branches to be left nine Inches, or eighteen, or more, according to the Strength of the Wood: The firſt Nailing in Summer is, when they have ſhot twelve or fifteen Inches long; then ſtop or cut off the Ends of the Shoots, when they have ſhot two or three Feet, or

more; the Side Shoots ſhould be broke off not till the Fruit is ſet, and a fruit-bearing Branch, not being very vigorous, is to be cut or broke off within three or four Eyes of the Fruit; and all Suckers, as ſoon as they have ſhot ſeven or eight Inches, ſhould be cut off.

The *Vine* puts forth the moſt, and the largeſt Shoots of any other Fruit-Tree; and yet ought always to be kept thinner of Wood than any other Tree. The old Wood is to be cut out, and their Places to be ſupplied with new Shoots that are vigorous; but if your *Vine* be old, cut off your Stem, ſupplying its Place with a young one; or if you have an Occaſion to increaſe the Stature of the Tree in Height or ſpreading, then the Branches of the laſt Year are to be ſhortened according to the Strength of the Wood.

Pears not in a bearing State may be brought to bearing, by barking the luxuriant Branches, all round, a Quarter of an Inch wide, or more or leſs, according to the Strength of the Branches. Only *Pears* and *Apples* will bear

bear this Operation, and it is to be done in *April*. Another Way to make Trees bear that grow too vigorous, is to cut off the Tap-Roots, or take them quite up, and ſet them down again; for they are often ſet too deep when firſt planted, which is a great Fault. In the ordinary pruning of the *Pear*, the full bearing Buds, which appear very viſible when the Leaves are off, and are much fuller and more ſwelled than others, are to be carefully preſerved; all Branches proceeding from the Knob, whereon the Stalk of a *Pear* grew, are to be taken away, but the Knob itſelf is to remain; the Extremity of the laſt Year's pruning is to be taken off, and alſo all falſe Wood or Water-ſhoots, which are diſtinguiſh'd by their Eyes at a greater Diſtance than uſual. The Branches of the *Pear* muſt be extended ſideways or horizontally, as much as poſſible, and none but ſmall Branches ſuffered to grow in the Middle; nor any one to go directly upward or perpendicular, becauſe ſuch will quickly be great Wood.

The more vigorous and luxuriant a

Pear

Pear or *Plum* Tree is, the later it is pruned, the better; and in ſuch Caſe it is not too late to do it, after the Tree has begun to ſhoot. In the pruning the *Dwarf Pear*, to bring them into too ſmall a Compaſs, has been eſteemed to make them over-confined and unnatural; and therefore *Half-Dwarfs*, ſuffered to grow ſeven or eight Feet high, ſome Perſons prefer to *Dwarfs*, which are to be thinned of unneceſſary fruitleſs Branches, and kept free and open in the Middle. The large Branches of the *Pear* Tree are uſeleſs in bearing.

A languiſhing *Pear* Tree may be reſtored to Vigour, by pruning and Removal into better Ground. The ſame pruning will ſerve for *Plums* and *Cherries*, as for *Pears*.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, to raiſe *Anemonies*, let the Roots be planted in Beds of Earth well wrought and ſifted, and unmixed with Dung; and *Anemony* Roots may be increaſed by breaking the Knots aſunder, which are about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Button, and planting

planting them after they have laid two or three Days in the Sun. About the End of *June* and in *July*, is the Seaſon for taking up the Roots of *Anemonies*; or ſooner if the green Leaves turn yellow before that Time: The Roots being firſt dried in the Sun, are to be preſerved in a dry cool Place till the Seaſon comes for their Plantation; or you may keep them in Sand for a Month, and afterwards put them in Papers, and keep them till the Time of their Interment.

A thin Layer of rotten Sally-wood, or Willow-Earth, very much forwards the Growth of *Anemony* Roots, being put under them at their firſt tranſplanting.

The Roots of the *Ranunculus* are to be planted in rich ſandy Earth, about three or four Inches deep. You muſt take great Care to defend them from the ſharp Winds and Froſt; for their Leaves being once nipt by the Froſt (which will appear by their brown Colour) they will ſoon periſh, and with them the Roots.

For

For the more effectual Propagation of theſe Flowers, Earth made of old Thatch or Straw, that hath lain a ſufficient Time to rot and decay, laid ſix or eight Inches under the Surface of the Ground, and filled up with fine rich Earth, will produce an extraordinary Increaſe.

Tanner's Bark, or the Bottom of a Wood-pile, are likewiſe very proper Earths for theſe Flowers, if they are well ſifted and mix'd with one third Part of natural Soil.

Take care to cover your Auricula's and Carnations from the Severity of the Weather.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

IN this Month we have Sallads of *Mint*, *Creſſes*, *Radiſhes*, young *Onions*, *Sellery* and *Endive*; the Tops of *Burnet* and *Chervil*, and young *Lettuce*: And to this Mixture we may add a *Cab-*

a *Cabbage Lettuce*, preſerved under Glaſſes. We have alſo *Sorrel*, *Parſley*, white *Beet*, *Leeks*, *Thyme*, *Sage*, Winter *Marjoram*, *Clary*, *Sellery*, and other Soup Herbs: And *Boor Cole*, *Savoy*, *Cabbages*, *Sprouts of Dutch* and *Batterſea Cabbages*, *Red*, and *Ruſſia Cabbages*, and *Spinach*, for boiling.

Upon Hot-beds made in *December*, we have Plenty of *Aſparagus*. We have ſome *Artichokes* in the Houſe, preſerved by ſetting their Stalks in Sand: And the Roots kept dry in the Houſe, are *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*. In Sand we have *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Beets* red and white, and *Potatoes*, with ſome *Skirrets*: And in the Ground *Turnips*, *Horſe-Radiſh*, and ſome *Carrots* ſown in *July*.

The Coldneſs of this Month hinders not but that we have ſome *Fruit*; for we are rewarded now with ſome of the late good Sorts of *Pears*, from the South Walls; ſuch as the *La Chaſſeree*, *Ambret*, *St. Germain*, and the *Colmar*, *Virgolius*, *Martin See*, and *Bugi*, which laſt is eſteemed moſt excellent when kept

kept ſo long. We have likewiſe the *Winter Bon Chretien*; but this Pear, except in an extraordinary Year, and as extraordinary Soil, is only fit for Baking.

Pears for Baking are *Liver Blan*, *Youdals*, *Jarmain*, *Engliſh Warden*, &c.

Apples are, *Golden-Pippin*, *Nonpareil*, *Whitmill's Pippin*, *Golden Ruſſet*, *Pile's Ruſſet*, *Leather-Coat Ruſſetin*, *Winter Pearmain*, and *Monſtrous Renette*. Likewiſe *Nuts*, *Almonds*, *Medlars*, and *Services*.

As to Flowers, we have the Winter *Aconite*, ſingle *Wall-flowers*, the *Chriſtmas Flower*, or *Black Hellebore*, *Snow-Drops*, *Primroſes*, the Winter *Hyacinth*, ſome *Stock July Flowers*, ſingle *Anemonies*, the Winter *Cyclamen*, *Gentianella*, the *Laurus Tinus*, *Mezerions* white and red, the *Arbutus*, or *Strawberry-Tree*, the *Glaſtonbury-Thorn*; the Plant called *Candy-Tuft* Tree is yet in Flower, and ſome Kinds of the *Geranium*, with the yellow *Indian* and white *Spaniſh Jeſſamines*. Some *Orange-Trees* bloſſom about this Time; ſeveral of the *Ficoides* are now in Flower, and *Aloes* begin to

put forth their Flower-ſtems. The *Holly* and *Pyracantha* are now adorn'd with their ſcarlet Fruit, and the *Amomum Plinii*.

The *Winter Aconite* may be tranſplanted in Flower, in this Month.

FEBRUARY.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

THIS is a Month of great Buſineſs to the Gardener. In the KITCHEN-GARDEN renew the Heat of your Hot-beds with freſh Dung, and continue to ſow *Cucumbers* and *Melons*, as directed in the former Month. Make a large Hot-bed for forward *Radiſhes* and Spring *Carrots*; theſe may be ſown together, becauſe the *Radiſhes* may be drawn in *March*, whereby they will make Room for the Growth of the *Carrots*: The Bed muſt be covered with Earth about eight Inches thick, and defended with Mats ſupported upon Hoops, which is better

ter than Frames and Glaſſes. Make a Hot-bed for all Sorts of annual Seeds: It is now alſo a proper Time to make Muſhroom-Beds, which may be repeated every Month to produce Muſhrooms all the Year.

Sow *Batterſea* Kidney Beans upon a Hot-bed, for Beans in *April*; ſow likewiſe *Purſlane* upon Hot-beds, and ſome *Collyflower* Seeds about the latter End of the Month, upon a Hot-bed that is declining. Alſo about the latter End of the Month ſow *Peas*, *Beans*, *Parſley*, *Spinach*, *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Turnips*, *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Dutch* brown *Lettuce*, white *Goſs* and *Sileſia*, *Radiſhes*, and *Aſparagus* Seeds in the natural Ground. Sow *Hamburgh Parſley* in the ſame Manner as you ſow *Carrots* or *Parſnips*.

Sow *Skirrets* in light rich Ground. Set *Potatoes* and *Jeruſalem Artichokes* in heavy Ground. Plant *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*, in light Ground, for Increaſe: And tranſplant young *Cabbage* Plants for a Crop.

Make

Make Plantations of *Strawberries*, *Raſberries*, *Gooſeberries*, and *Currants*. And now Plantations are to be provided with all Sorts of Foreſt-Trees and Shrubs, which are propagated from Slips or Layers: Set *Acorns* of the *Ilex*, *Cork-Trees*, *Cheſnuts*, and *Walnuts*, &c.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, plant your *Vines* and Figs. Prune and nail your *Apricots*, *Peaches*, and other Stone Fruit, at the Beginning of the Month, and laſt of all your *Nectarine*: And now is the Seaſon to prune Fruit-Trees, and nail them.

The Diſorders of the *Apricot* and *Peach-Trees* are to be corrected, by firſt untacking them from the Wall, and then freeing them of all their dead Wood, and ſhortening both Wood and Fruit-Branches, according to the Rules of Art; ſtill remembering, the true Beauty of a Tree conſiſts in having its Branches laid horizontally as much as poſſible, and the Middle of the Tree kept free from great Wood and perpendicular Shoots.

Now

Now is the Time to give the *Vine* its laſt Winter-pruning, which ſhould by no Means feel the Knife later than this Month: And Shoots of the *Vine* are to be preſerved.

The latter End of this Month is moſt proper to graft *Cherries*, *Plums*, *Pears*, and *Apples*. The *Cyons* cut off from the Trees the laſt Month, are now to be uſed; and that without having any regard to the common Notion of the Age of the Moon.

In this Month, as well as in *October*, may be planted the *Eſpaliers* of *Pears*, or *Plums*, or *Apples*, ſo uſeful as well as profitable in a Garden; for being planted at a convenient Diſtance from a Fruit-Wall, they are an admirable Defence againſt blighting Winds, and produce noble Fruits. And this is a proper Seaſon to plant all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, either *Dwarfs* or *Standards*, the Month of *October* having been ſlipt. Continue to rub off *Moſs* from Trees, after a Shower of Rain, and ſcrape and cleanſe them from Cankers, *&c.*

Cut and lay Quick-ſets, earth up the Roots of uncovered Fruit-Trees; and drain ſuperfluous Moiſture from Roots of Trees. Lay Bird-lime for the Bird call'd the *Tit*, or *Tit-mouſe*; which is a very deſtructive Enemy to *Dwarf-Pears* and *Plums* in this and the preceding Month, by deſtroying the Buds.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, the firſt Week of this Month, we may ſow *Auricula* Seeds in Caſes fill'd with light Earth. Sow the Seeds of the *Polyanthus* in ſome ſhady Border; ſow *Anemony* Seed, mix'd with dry Sand, in very light Earth; and we may ſtill put into the Ground Roots of the *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* for blowing.

Tranſplant all Sorts of flowering Shrubs, which bear the Weather; ſuch as *Roſes*, *Jeſſamine*, *Honeyſuckle*, *Laburnum*, *Lilac*, *Syringa*, *Spyreas*, *Altheas*, &c. And you may make Layers of *Roſes*, *Honeyſuckles*, *Pomegranates*, *Phillarea*, *Laurus Tinus*, and other Shrubs.

About the Middle of the Month give fresh Earth to your *Carnations* that were planted out in *Autumn*. And towards the End, sow *Larkspurs*, *Holly-oaks*, *Canterbury-Bells*, *Primrose-Trees*, *Sweet-Williams*, *Annual Stocks*, *Candy Tufts*, *Pinks*, &c. And make Plantations of the *Lilly of the Valley*, on the Side of some shady Bank.

Sow the Seeds of the *Laburnum*, *Spanish-Broom*, and the Berries of *Bays*, *Yew* and *Holly*, prepared a Year in Sand. Sow exotick Seeds from the hottest Climates in Hot-beds, especially the Annual Kind. Sow *Orange* and *Lemon-Kernels* in Pots, and set the Pots in Hot-beds: The Kernels are to be used as soon as taken out of the Fruit. Shift such *Myrtles* as require large Pots, at the same Time shaving off the Outside Fibres of their Roots; and if there be Occasion, prune their Heads pretty close. And about the End of this Month head *Orange-Trees*, and give them fresh Earth.

Turn and screen Mould for the Use of the next Month; and continue

to roll Gravel-Walks after Rain and Froſt.

In the GREEN-HOUSE, ſtir the Surface of the Earth in your Pots; but be not over-haſty in giving Air to your tender Plants; for now is the Time that many Exoticks periſh thro' the Indiſcretion of thoſe Gardeners who are tempted to open the Windows of the *Green-Houſe* upon the Plants when the Sun ſhines a little favourable, not well conſidering the raw and nipping Air that attends it.

At the latter End of this Month you may venture to water *Orange-Trees* that require it, with Water wherein Sheep's Dung has been ſteep'd two or three Days in the Sun; but you are to take Care it does not touch the Leaves, which would deſtroy them.

You may give your houſed *Carnations* Airings in warm Weather, and mild Showers of Rain; but place them in your Conſervatory at Night.

The WORKS *of this Month*, HOW PERFORM'D.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the Hot-bed for *Radiſhes* and Spring *Carrots*, may be made according to Directions for a common Hot-bed, in the preceding Month; and the ſame will likewiſe do, by a prudent Management, for all Sorts of annual Seeds.

The Beds for *Muſhrooms* are made as follow: Firſt, you are to dig a Trench five or ſix Inches deep in the Ground, and lay in it either the Dung of Horſes, Mules, or Aſſes, ridge-wiſe; or Dung from a Mill where the Horſe treads, where they grind Corn: This Dung muſt be the laſt Covering before the Earth is laid on. The Bed when it is compleat muſt be three or four Feet high; then cover the Dung about two or three Inches thick with freſh Earth, ſuch as is juſt taken from under a Turf, rather ſandy than otherwiſe; then get

ſome dry Muſhroom Earth, and put it all over the Bed on the laſt Covering of Dung, before the Earth is laid on: And if the Weather is very ſevere, you may put Hoops and Mats over it; and then cover the whole Bed either with Straw, or dry Litter, eight or ten Inches thick, to defend it as well from the Froſt of the Winter, as from the Sun in the Summer. The Bed being thus prepared, you are to water it twice or thrice a Week, on the Covering of Straw, and in about two Months Time the *Muſhrooms* will begin to appear; which muſt be cut as they come up. The *Muſhrooms* will ſometimes come up in a Month's Time after making the Bed, if the Dung of the Bed be not cover'd too thick with Earth; and you may put ſome *Muſhroom* Earth on your freſh made *Cucumber-Beds*, and they will come ſooner.

In the natural Ground, *Potatoes* love a ſandy Soil; and the ſmaller Roots or Knots of them are commonly ſaved to raiſe a Crop from, being ſet about four or five Inches deep in the Ground, at

ſix

ſix or eight Inches apart: When their Haulm begins to decay, which is about *Michaelmas*, you may take them out of the Ground with Forks, as you have Occaſion to uſe them. The *Jeruſalem Artichoke* delights in a ſtiff Soil, and affords a Root as large as an ordinary *Turnip*, differing in Taſte from a *Potatoe*, it being more watery.

There are ſeveral Sorts of *Cabbages*, as the red *Cabbage*, the *Dutch Cabbage*, the *Savoy Cabbage*, and the *Ruſſia Cabbage*, two Sorts of Sugar-Loaf *Cabbage*, and the *Batterſea Cabbage*; all which are to be planted at proper Diſtances, according to their ſeveral Statures: The *Savoy-Cabbages* are for Winter Uſe, and towards the Spring put forth Sprouts, preferable to the *Cabbages* themſelves: Almoſt any Ground will ſerve for *Cabbages*, but it muſt be well watered before Planting, if the Weather be dry. Before the great Froſts ſurprize us, we may take up our hardeſt *Cabbages*; and after they have hung up by the Roots about a Fortnight, you may lay them in a Cellar, where they

will keep a long Time; or plant them deep in the Ground, close one to another, and cover them with Haulm of Straw, until you have Occasion to use them. Those intended for Seed may be likewise planted in the Ground, in *January*, so deep, that none of the Stalks appear; and then make up a Bank of Earth round them to keep them from Frosts, and in the Spring they will aspire.

Carrots delight in a light Ground, mix'd with Sand, where their Roots will grow to a great Bigness. They are sown either in *February* or *March*, in dry Weather; but this is for the Winter Crop; for Spring *Carrots* are sown in *July* and *August*, and preserved from the Frost in the Winter with *Peas* Haulm. You may fling in among *Carrots*, not only *Radishes*, but a few *Lettuce*; when they are come up, and have been above Ground about a Month, they must be hough'd, leaving the Space of about five Inches between the Plants. After the first houghing, keep them as clean from Weeds as

is

is poſſible, till they are full grown, and then take them up for preſent Uſe, and keep them in Sand for the Winter. *Parſnips* love a rich Soil, and are to be order'd in all reſpects as *Carrots*; but they are not to ſtand ſo thick.

The *Skirret* is propagated two Ways, either by ſowing the Seeds, or by tranſplanting the Offsets from the Roots: When the Leaves begin to put forth, take them out of the Ground, and part them into as many Slips as you can take off with Roots, but ſo as only the freſh ſpringing Fibres remain on them, and not any of the other Roots; then prepare Drills about four or five Inches deep, to plant them in five or ſix Inches apart, and keep them well watered till their Roots are fully grown. They delight in a light rich Soil, ſomewhat moiſt.

Turnips may be provided for the Summer, though 'tis ſeldom practiſed. The *Dutch Turnip* is the beſt Sort to ſow in the Spring. We may ſow them in the Spring as well as at *Autumn*; but the uſual Time of their ſowing is in *July* and *Auguſt*. They love a ſandy

loamy Soil, but they will grow in any Ground; when the Plants have two or three Leaves, they ſhould be hough'd at the Diſtance preſcribed for *Carrets* and *Parſnips*.

In this Month, or early in *March*, the Seed of *Onions* is ſown in rich Garden Soil; and when they are come up the latter End of *April*, they are hough'd, leaving about three Inches between the Plants, till they begin to grow fit for *Sallads*; and then they may be drawn or thinn'd where they ſtand too cloſe together. It is good not to be too ſparing of the Seeds, for it often happens that many of them are nought: When the Leaves begin to change their Colour, they are to be pull'd up, in dry Weather; and after well dried without Doors, they are to be ſpread on ſome Floor to dry more thoroughly for Winter Uſe. Thoſe which ſpire in the Houſe, may this Month be planted in Lines, half a Foot apart, and at two Inches Diſtance, for Seeds for another Year.

The

The *Leek* is ſown in well wrought Ground; and is to be hough'd like the *Onion*, and kept free from Weeds: The Plants are tranſplanted in Lines, about five Inches apart, in rich light Soil, and in a wet Seaſon, in *July*.

Strawberries for planting, and the beſt Soil for them is untry'd Earth. They delight in Ground which inclines to Clay; and the beſt Rules for their Management, are the following: Firſt, a Parcel of Horſe-dung and Coal-aſhes, well mix'd together, is to be provided, and laid upon the Land, to be dug or trench'd in this Month; and then Borders are to be made three Feet wide, and thereon the Slips to be planted from about eight to eighteen Inches apart, according to the Sorts; the *Chita Strawberries* ſhould be ſet two Feet aſunder, it being the largeſt of all: After which, you may ſet *Beans* for a Crop that Summer, and plant *Roſes*, *Gooſeberries*, *Currants*, or *Sweet-Brier*, at every five or ſix Feet Diſtance, for the Plants will not begin to bear Fruit to any Purpoſe till the Year following; and 'twill

be the third Year after planting before there will be a full Crop; And the *Roſes*, *Gooſeberries*, &c. turn to a good Account, beſides advantaging the Plants with their Shade. They are to be diligently weeded, and well watered, if their blowing Seaſon be dry; early in the Spring you muſt clean them, and ſling Earth among them to ſtrengthen their Roots. There are five Sorts of *Strawberries*; the *Chila Strawberry*, the *Hautboy*, the *Scarlet*, and the red and white *Wood-Strawberry*.

Of *Raſberries* we have two Kinds, the red and the white; the latter is the greater Rarity. Theſe delight in ſuch Ground as agrees beſt with *Strawberries*; and are propagated by Slips taken from the Roots the latter End of this Month, or in *March*; obſerve to plant *Raſberries* in ſingle Rows, about a Foot or eighteen Inches aſunder, and three Feet betwixt every Row, or more, leaving the Heads two Feet high when planted; others make Beds of three Feet wide, and plant three Rows in a Bed. The *Muſcovy* cluſter'd *Raſberry*

planted

planted againſt a Wall, betwixt the Trees where there is a Vacancy will ripen very ſoon; and their chief Culture is to keep them clean from Weeds in the Spring, and to prune the Tops of the ſtrongeſt Shoots of the laſt Year, leaving them about three Feet high; and to cut away all dead and weak Branches. This Tree, like the *Strawberry*, has not its full Crop till the third Summer after Planting.

The *Gooſeberry* is propagated either by Seeds, Suckers, or Cuttings; the firſt may be ſown as ſoon as ripe, and the Spring following will come up; the Suckers are taken from the Roots of old Trees, when their Leaves are fallen, in open Weather, and tranſplanted in Nurſeries; and the Cuttings will take Root, being planted in the Months of *September* or *October*. This Tree may be tranſplanted with more Safety in *October*, than at this Time of the Year, and it requires a ſtrong holding Soil.

Currants are to be raiſed like the *Gooſeberry*, and delight in the ſame kind of Soil. Some plant theſe Trees againſt

againſt Walls, to make the Fruit come larger; but it has been obſerved they are not ſo ſweet as the *Standards*. The Curious, when the *Currants* are juſt ripe, tie up ſome of the Buſhes in Mats, to preſerve their Fruit till *Auguſt* or *September*. or *October*.

The largeſt Fruit being always found upon the youngeſt Branches of the *Gooſeberry* and *Currant*, thoſe Trees ought to be kept free from old Wood, never leaving any Shoots exceeding three Years Growth.

This is a proper Seaſon for planting *Liquorice*; the Ground where it is to be planted, ſhould be trenched three Feet deep, and to be ſet a Foot Diſtance every Way.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Buſineſs of this Month conſiſts of *Pruning* and *Grafting*; and as this is the Month beyond all others, for *Pruning* of *Fruit-Trees*, I ſhall firſt take a ſhort Notice of this Work in general, before I proceed to the Pruning of the *Peach*, *Apricot*, and *Nectarine*.

When

When a Tree is planted, and has produced two well-diſpoſed Branches, with ſome weak ones intermixed, the Gardener is to ſhorten them all equally to the Length of five or ſix Inches; and if the Poſition of the two Branches be irregular, there muſt be only one left to begin the Formation of the Figure of your Tree. It ſometimes happens, that a Tree will ſhoot five, ſix, or ſeven Branches the firſt Year, in which Caſe three or four only of the beſt Branches are to be preſerved: And a Multitude of Branches in the firſt Year is not always a Sign of Vigour; for they ſometimes prove weak, occaſioned by the Infirmity of the Roots: But in Pruning, generally a vigorous Tree cannot have too many Branches, if they are well-diſpoſed, nor a weak Tree have too few. The Sap of all Trees muſt be kept within due Bounds, and a greater Liberty is to be allowed ſtrong Trees than weak ones; for which Reaſon ſtrong vigorous Branches are left of a greater Length than feeble ones. And it is beſt to prune weak

weak ſickly Trees early, that the Sap may not waſte itſelf too much.

In the Pruning of Wall-Fruit Trees, all Branches, which ſhoot directly forward, are to be cut off cloſe to the Branch from whence they ſpring; and the utmoſt Care muſt be taken to keep them from being crowded with Wood, it being often neceſſary to take away even bearing Branches, to preſerve your Trees in Beauty and Health; and it is impoſſible a too great Number of Branches can be ſupplied with Juices as they ought, whereby the Bloſſoms will drop off, or the Fruit never ripen. A convenient Space between one Branch and another, is ever to be obſerved, in all Prunings; and you are to take Care that one Branch do not croſs another, which would offend the Sight, unleſs it be to cover a Space in the Wall, which is more unſeemly; tho' a ſlender-bearing Branch may be ſometimes permitted to ſteal behind the main Body of the Tree, and be no Offence to the Eye.

The

The Branches of a Tree are to be carried horizontally as much as may be, it being thereby the better diſpos'd to bear Fruit; for the more perpendicular the Branches of a Tree are led, the more inclinable it is to run into Wood, and to Barrenneſs: When ſmall weak Branches ſhoot from the like, uſe them as falſe Wood; and Shoots puts forth in *Autumn* are always bad, and muſt be taken off. When an old Tree ſhoots ſtronger Branches towards the Bottom than the Top, and the Top is ſickly, it muſt be cut off, and a new Figure form-ed from the lower Branches; but if the Top be in good Health, you muſt cut off the lower ones, unleſs it be a few that are well plac'd: And where old Trees are in a very weak Condition, to preſerve them, they are to be diſbur-then'd almoſt totally, leaving very few Branches, and thoſe ſhortened to five or ſix Inches, being not over-waſted.

Theſe are the general Rules at this Time practiſed by our moſt careful and ingenious Gardeners, in the Manage-ment of Pruning; I now come to Prun-

ing

ing of the *Peach*, and other Fruit-Trees in particular.

The *Peach*, after it has been planted two or three Years, is ſo apt to put forth its bearing Branches, that there is not the leaſt Difficulty in making a Choice of thoſe as are for your Purpoſe; but where the *Peach-Trees* are vigorous, it is beſt to defer the firſt Pruning till they are ready to bloſſom, when you may be at a Certainty in preſerving thoſe Branches which are moſt promiſing of Fruit, and then to ſhorten them as they require. The Fruit-bearing Branches are eaſily diſcovered by their ſwelling Buds, and are to be reduc'd to the Length of five or ſix Inches; but the laſt Year's Shoots may be left longer, even ten or twelve Inches in Length. In about three Years Space, all the Wood muſt be quite taken away, at ſeveral Prunings; but in the mean Time the Wall is to be furniſhed with other Wood: You muſt always cut out what great Wood can be ſpared, and take away all dead and yellow ſickly

Branches

Branches from the Tree. When you have reduced your Tree to Beauty and Order, you have little to do but thinning your Fruit till *Midſummer*; when the Shoots are to be ſhorten'd and faſten'd to the Wall, giving the Fruit all the Advantage of the Sun you can.

If your *Peach-Tree* makes over-haſte in its Bearing, it is a Sign of Infirmity, and muſt be managed accordingly, by Pruning the Branches ſhort, and plucking off all or moſt of the Bloſſoms or Fruit; and this is a great deal leſs difficult than when a *Peach* is over vigorous, for then Nature is apt to make a Confuſion, which requires the greateſt Skill to know what Branches are fit to be choſen, and what rejected; *Peaches* require a ſecond, and ſometimes a third Pruning; the laſt whereof is to be performed about the Middle of *May*, or in *June* or *July*.

The like Pruning and Management will ſerve for the *Apricot* and *Nectarine*, as for the *Peach*; but the *Apricot* is more apt to run to Wood than any other

other of theſe Kinds of Wall-Fruit Trees.

There are four uſual Ways of *Grafving of Fruit*; Grafting in the Cleft, and in the Bark, and Grafting by Approach, and Whip-grafting. The Grafting in the Cleft, or Slip-grafting, is performed on the *Pear*, *Cherry*, and *Plum-Stocks*: After you have choſe your Stock, in a ſmooth Place cut the Head of it off ſlopewiſe, then even the Top horizontally with your Knife; this being done, make a Slit near two Inches deep down the Middle of the Stock, with a large ſtrong Penknife; then prepare your *Cyon* (taken from a vigorous Shoot of the foregoing Year) ſloping it on each Side, from a Bud or Eye, but leaving it thinner on that Side which goes in the Stock than on the Outſide, ſo that it may conform itſelf to the Slit in the Stock; then place the *Cyon* in the Stock, and cloſe the Bark of both exactly; then tie them round with Baſs. After this is done, you proceed to your Claying, by tempering Clay and Horſe-dung together, and putting

it

it round the Stock and the lower Part of the *Cyon*, but ſo as not to diſturb the latter. The *Cyon* muſt not be left with above three or four Eyes above the Stock; and in Caſe the Stock be large, you may put in two *Cyons* in the Cleft, one on each Side. If the Stock be very large you are to uſe a Mallet and a large Knife to make your Cleft, and prepare a Wedge to put into the Slit upon pulling out your Knife, and keep it open: And if you apprehend your Stock will pinch your Grafts, you may drive a ſmall Wedge of dry Wood into the Slit, but not ſo as to looſen the *Cyon*.

To graft in the Bark, which is generally performed only on Apples, you are to cut the Head of the Stock as already directed; but, inſtead of ſlitting it, you are to ſlit only the Bark, a little above an Inch on the South-weſt Side, or as long as the ſlop'd Part of the *Cyon*; and at the Top of the Slit, looſen the Bark with your Knife: Then with a ſmooth Inſtrument of Ivory or hard Wood cut ſlopewiſe as the *Cyon*, make

Room

Room for the *Cyon*, by thrusting it down between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock, where it was slit; this done, take your *Cyon* (being prepared with a flat Slope about an Inch long, ending on a Point, and begun from the Backside of an Eye) and put it into the Stock, thrusting the Top of the Slope as low as the Top Surface of the Stock, but first using your opening Instrument; and you are to order the Bark on each Side the *Cyon* to fall close to the Stock: All which being done, you are to clay it over as before.

Pear or *Apple*, *Plum* or *Cherry-Tree*, that wants a Branch to make the Tree uniform, there may be a Graft put in the Side of the Tree, without cutting the Head of the Tree: By this manner of Grafting in the Bark, the Summer *Bon Chretien Pear* may have some of the best bearing Sorts put on, which will make him bear plentifully, he being a bad Bearer of himself; or any other Sorts that does not bear well.

Grafting by Approach, or Inarching, is perform'd where a Stock grows so near

near another Tree, whoſe Fruit you would propagate, that it may be joined with a Branch of that Tree, by cutting the Sides of the Branch and Stock about three Inches long, and ſo fitting them, that the Paſſages of the Sap may meet; in which Poſture let them be bound and clay'd: When they are well cemented, cut off the Head of the Stock, about four Inches above the Binding, and in *March* following cut off the Stub that was left of the Stock, and the *Cyon* underneath; then cloſe the grafted Place, that it may ſubſiſt by the Stock only: This Grafting is alſo performed by the cutting off the Head of the Stock at firſt, ſloping it about two Inches long, and joining the *Cyon* thereto. This Manner of Grafting agrees beſt with *Vines*, *Oranges*, *Pomegranates*, and ſuch like Shrubs.

The Operation of Whip-grafting, is where the *Stock* and *Cyon* are of the ſame Bigneſs; the *Stock* muſt be ſloped an Inch or more, and the like muſt be done to the *Cyon*, and then one is to be tied upon the other; or elſe a Shoulder

Shoulder may be made on the *Cyon*, to ſuit with which the Top of the Stock ſhould be cut; then bind them together, and clay the Place.

Stocks for *Peaches*, *Pavies*, *&c.* may be raiſed from the Stones of thoſe Fruits, or you may graft on the Suckers of *Muſcle-Plums*, and *Pear-Plums*. For *Apricots* and *Plums*, the ſeveral Sorts of Plum-ſuckers will do; or Stocks of any Kind of *Plums*, except the *Damſon* raiſed from the Stone: But *Peaches* and *Apricots* are inoculated, not grafted; for the doing whereof, ſee Month of *June*. For *Cherries*, the beſt Stocks are thoſe raiſed from the common wild *Black-Cherries*. For *Pears*, the Trees or Stocks raiſed from the ſeveral Kinds of *Pears* are good; and likewiſe the *Quince* Stocks are very good. Stocks raiſed from the ſeveral Sorts of Kernels, are moſt proper for *Apples*. *Crab-Stocks* are the beſt to graft *Apples* on, deſigned for Orchards; and the *Paradiſe Stocks* the beſt for *Dwarfs* or *Eſpaliers*.

In

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, the firſt Thing I am to treat of is the *Auricula*. For the Management of this Flower, you muſt prepare a Box of Oak or Deal, four Feet long, two Feet wide, and ſix Inches deep, with Holes in the Bottom, ſix Inches Diſtance from each other: In this Box lay two Inches thick of Cinders of Sea Coals, and over them ſpread ſome Earth taken out of hollow Willow-Trees, till the Box is full; and then ſow the Seeds on the Top without any Covering of Earth, only preſſing them into the Mould with a flat Board, to ſettle them below the Edges of the Box, that in watering, the light Seeds may not float over the Brims: This Seminary muſt be continually refreſhed with Water, and from the Time of Sowing to the Beginning of *April*, the Box is to be placed to receive the Sun; but after that it muſt be removed into ſome ſhady Place. The Seedlings, if they do not come up the firſt Year, they will the ſecond; and they will be ſtrong

enough to tranſplant the *July* or *Auguſt* after they appear above Ground, when they are planted about four Inches diſtant from one another, in Beds of light Earth well ſifted; and they are to be placed ſo as to enjoy only the Morning Sun. The *April* afterwards, they will ſhew themſelves, and then they are to be tranſplanted into Pots, fill'd with Soil, made of half a Load of Sea-ſand, half a Load of ſandy Loam, and one Load of *Melon* Earth, or well rotted Dung, well mixed and ſifted together; or one Load of ſandy Loam, and the like of *Melon* Earth; or one Load of rotten Wood, or the Bottom of a Wood-pile, the ſame Quantity of Loam, and half a Load of *Melon* Earth, prepar'd as above. Theſe Flowers muſt be ſhelter'd againſt Rains, which impair their Colours.

The *Polyanthus* Seed is ſown upon a Place prepared with Earth taken out of decayed Willows, which is often watered, and kept ſhaded from the Sun all *April* and *May*, till the young Plants are come up: The Seed-

lings will be fit to tranſplant into Beds the *July* or *Auguſt* following, the Soil whereof ſhould be ſomewhat binding, and their Expoſure to the Morning Sun. Theſe Plants may be likewiſe propagated by parting their Roots in *Auguſt*: And 'tis a good Way to part them once in two Years, or frequently tranſplant them, to preſerve their Beauty.

As to the *Larkſpur* Flower, you may have a Supply of theſe Annuals, without the Trouble of Sowing, by permitting the Seeds of the Flowers to drop, which will come up the enſuing Spring. They are ſown in Spots, and delight in Variety of Ground.

Hollyhocks are propagated by Seeds ſown in this Month, removed in *Auguſt* or *September* to their proper Places of Vegetation, in rich Earth. The moſt agreeable Diſpoſition of this Flower, is under ſome coarſe Wall, which they'll handſomely fill, or any other Place guarded from the Winds.

The *Sweet William* is rais'd, the ſingle Sort, by Seeds ſown in *February* or *March*, and the double Sorts propa-

gated from Slips taken near the Root about *March* or *April*, and planted in a loamy Soil, which they delight in. Theſe Flowers may be likewiſe laid down in the Earth like *Carnation* Layers.

Candy Tufts and *Pinks* are proper for Edgings in Gardens, and alſo the Inſide of Borders, where they ſhould be planted in Spots. The Seed is ſown in Drills or Lines, in this Month or *March*; or they may be propagated from Slips planted in *Auguſt*, or very early in the Spring.

Tho' there are great Variety of *Roſe-Trees*, yet they are all propagated after the ſame Manner; they love a ſtrong holding Ground, and delight much in moiſt Places; they may either be raiſed from Layers or Suckers, laid down and taken from the old Roots in *February* or *March*, and tranſplanted immediately before their Roots grow dry: If there be a Neceſſity to keep them out of the Ground for ſome Time, lay their Roots in Water five or ſix Hours before they are planted. This Tree does well in Borders, or in the Quarters of Wilderneſs-Works, among other flowering Shrubs:

Shrubs: And ſome or other of them will be in Flower for ten Months of the Year.

The *Pomegranate* loves a light Soil, and being propagated by laying down the young Shoots in this Month or *March*, may be tranſplanted either in the Spring or Autumn Seaſon. They may be put into Pots, or againſt a South Wall, where the Fruit will ripen. Theſe Plants may be alſo raiſed from Seed.

The *Althæa*, there being ſeveral Colours of them, which makes a beautiful Shew in a Garden in *September*; and are to be raiſed from Layers or Seeds: Alſo may be budded, ſo as to have all the different Colours on one Plant.

The *Laburnum-Tree* may be eaſily raiſed from Seeds ſown in this Month, and tranſplanted two Years after it come up. It is commonly planted among the other flowering Shrubs of the Wilderneſs; and will grow in the moſt open Expoſure, as well as under the Shade of large Trees.

The *Lilach* is a Plant which grows to a pretty large Tree, bearing Bunches of purple Bloſſoms, like Plumes of Feathers, in *May*. It is raiſed by laying down the young Branches in this Month or *March*, or by taking off the Suckers, and planting them in a light Soil, about the ſame Time, or in *September*. Small Walks of theſe Trees are very pleaſant; and they are very ornamental in the Quarters of Wilderneſs-Works.

The *Syringa* may be raiſed from Seeds; but this is thought not worth while, becauſe the Root of this Plant is ſo apt to put out Suckers, which may with great Eaſe be taken off at this Time of the Year or in *September*, and tranſplanted. This Shrub will grow almoſt any where; but 'tis a ſhady Poſition which makes it ſhoot, and the Sun makes it flower.

Spaniſh Broom is an irregular Plant, by no Means to be reduc'd to any Form; but yet for its Flowers, is deſirable in Gardens. It is planted in Wilderneſs-Works; and may be raiſed from Seeds ſown in light Earth, and alſo by laying down

down the tender Branches, and cutting them at the Joints after the Manner of the *Carnation*; but this laſt Way is the moſt troubleſome, and not ſo certain as the other.

The *Phillyrea* is a beautiful Plant. The moſt common of them may be propagated from the Berries, or may be raiſed from Layers, which preſently take Root: They delight in a natural light Soil, and are very quick Growers, making fine Hedges, being well ſupported with Rails or Stakes; and they alſo make very good pyramid and headed Plants.

The *Laurus Tinus* produces its Flower in the Winter-Seaſon, for which it is valued. It may be raiſed from the Berries managed as the *Holly*, or from Layers, which is the moſt expeditious Way. It is impatient of Froſt, but yet delights in ſhady Places that are moiſt; it will flouriſh in loamy Soil, without the Help of any rich Manure, which forwards its Growth too much. It is often train'd up as a headed Plant; but it is beſt planted againſt a Wall, or

in Wilderneſſes: And 'tis obſervable, that this Plant, like all other Exoticks, is naturally inclined to bloſſom about the Spring in its own Country, which is our Autumn; and for that Reaſon ought to be pruned in our Spring Seaſon, after they have done blowing.

The *Yew-Tree* delights in a light barren Soil; and the coldeſt Mountains, which is moſt natural to theſe Trees, more readily produces them than the richeſt Soils. The Leaves of this Tree are ſo ſmall, that you may reduce it to any Form or Figure you deſire, either of a Man, Beaſt, Bird, *&c.* but the moſt common Forms are either conic or pyramidal. The Berries of the *Yew* may be laid in Sand, as thoſe of the *Holly*, before they are ſown; and there is no Difficulty in propagating this Plant, or in the Removal of it, if the Roots are prun'd from Time to Time, by digging about it whilſt it ſtands in the Nurſery.

The *Holly* is the moſt beautiful *Ever-Green* we can boaſt of. It will grow to a very large Tree; but being a tap-

rooted

rooted Plant, it does not love tranſplanting, unleſs the Roots have been often prun'd in the Nurſery, by often digging them. The Berries of this Plant, when they are ripe, are to be gather'd; and after they have been laid to ſweat ſome Time, are to be put in Sand or Earth till the Autumn following; when, and likewiſe in this Month, they may be ſown in the Nurſery-beds. They will lie in the Ground for a long Time before they begin to ſpring: And 'twill be four or five Years before the young Stocks will be fit to graft or inoculate upon. The Grafting muſt be done in *March*, and the Inoculating in *July*; but for *Standard Trees* or *Hedges*, they may be planted at their proper Diſtances while very young, to accuſtom them to the Soil. The ſtrip'd *Holly*, which only has a Place in Gardens, cannot be pruned into thoſe nice Figures, which other Trees whoſe Leaves are ſmall have been framed to; for they will admit of no other Form than that of a Pyramid, or a Ball, or headed.

The *Bay-Tree* is raiſed by *Berries*, managed as the *Holly*, ſown in this Month on a Bed of Earth freſh dug; and over them ſome freſh natural Earth is to be ſifted about two Inches thick. The Seeds thus ſown, will come up in about ſix Weeks Time, if the Weather happen to be moiſt; and they require Shelter with Straw or Fern, for the three firſt Winters, after which Time they muſt be tranſplanted. Of this Tree both Pyramids and headed Plants have been introduced in PARTERRE Works; but the Weather is apt to injure them, and change their Colours, ſo that 'tis beſt to have them in Pots or Tubs, to be houſed in the Winter. There is a Tree of this Kind, with variegated Leaves. And if Froſt diſcolour theſe Plants, you need only cut off the Top Branch in the Spring, and they will ſhoot afreſh. *Bays* are alſo raiſed from Layers, laid down in the Month of *October*; from Suckers taken up with as much Root as may be, and planted in the Shade in the gravelly Soil, being well watered to ſettle the Earth

about

about their Roots; and from Cuttings, ſet in Pots of fine Earth, two or three Inches deep.

The *Laurel* is propagated after the ſame Manner as the *Bay-Tree*; it loves Shade, and reſiſts the Weather, and will thrive in almoſt every Soil. It is a very quick grower, and is uſed for Hedges, and ſometimes trained up into headed Plants.

The Culture of ORANGES *and* LEMONS.

The *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees* are propagated as follow: In this Month a Hot-bed is prepared, and as ſoon as the burning Heat is abated, you are to fill ſeveral Pots with light dry Earth, and ſow therein the Seeds of theſe Trees about an Inch deep, which will appear above Ground in about ten Days Time; give them but little Water till they come up, leaſt you rot the Seeds; and as theſe Seeds will riſe at leaſt four Inches high, during the Warmth of their firſt Hot-bed, let their Pots be

ſhifted every five or ſix Weeks into freſh Beds till about *Auguſt*, and then begin to harden them for the Winter. The young Plants are to be defended from the hot Summer's Sun, and to have Air only Mornings and Evenings, by which Management they ſometimes ſhoot one or two Feet high the firſt Year. The *February* after they are raiſed they ſhould be tranſplanted into ſmall Pots, and be put again into a Hot-bed, till the Seaſon is warm enough for their placing abroad; and in *July* following, ſome of them will be fit to inoculate, and the reſt to inarch the *May* afterwards. When you inoculate on this Tree, the Spring following all the wild Part of the Plants above the Buds is to be cut off, and the Wound covered with ſoft Wax, which being done, we may expect a good bearing Shoot of a Foot long at leaſt before Winter, if they have the help of a Hot-bed; and in two Years afterward, they will begin to bear Fruit, if they are well ordered, and not over-potted. But Inarching is a much

much quicker Way, to make them bear both Flowers and Fruit; for by this Means we have had ſome Trees, which in two Years Time, from the ſowing of the Seeds, have borne Fruit.

If you do not raiſe the Trees yourſelf, which come from beyond Sea, but buy the Plants, you are to take Care in this Month to make Choice of thoſe that are of a lively Green Colour; and lop their Heads to within three or four Inches of the Body, taking away all ſmall Branches, and prune the Roots in the ſame Manner, leaving none but the large ones, and thoſe not above five or ſix Inches in Length; the Wounds whereof are to be cloſely plaiſtered over with ſoft Wax. The Earth proper for theſe Plants is two Parts ſandy Loam, one Part rotten Dung, one Part white Sand, well mixed and ſifted together. The Roots of the Plants are to be laid in River or Pond Water for about twelve Hours, and ſet to drain for about half an Hour before planted in the Pots; and the Pots to be ſet upon the Hot-bed when the great Heat

is

is paſt. The Plants thus prepared for Growth, are to be moderately watered about once a Week till *April*, and then if the Weather be very warm, the Watering is to be repeated every third Day. In *May*, it will be neceſſary to give them Air by Degrees; and during the Courſe of the firſt Shoot, they muſt be ſhifted every ſix Weeks into freſh Hot-beds; but as ſoon as *June* is paſt, it will be Time to deſiſt from forcing them, and to expoſe them at large to the open Air in ſome ſhaded Place, where they ſhould remain till the firſt Week in *September*, and then be carried into the Green-houſe; and to have as much Air allow'd them as poſſible, till the latter End of *October*, being frequently refreſh'd with Water, a little at a Time, wherein Sheep or Dear Dung is ſteeped. The latter End of *February* following they are to have the Earth renew'd, and their Heads are to be trimm'd; and in mid *May* they are to be brought abroad. The third Summer after planting the Trees will bloſſom and bear Fruit; but great Quantities

Quantities of Bloſſoms are Signs of Weakneſs.

In the Pruning of *Orange-Trees* you are to endeavour to bring them as near as may be to the Shape of a *Muſhroom*, to be full and flat, and well filled with Branches in the Middle; and to take Care that no Branch be permitted to ſhoot above ſix Inches in Length in one Spring. The ſmall Branches only are to be taken away, unleſs it be to reduce the Tree to a more handſome Figure, when large Branches may be ſhortened; and to prevent Injury in ſuch Caſes, you may apply Clay, or a Mixture of Bees-Wax, Roſin, and Hogs-lard; and when they are ſick, be ſure leave not the Head too large for the Root. When your Trees want Recaſing, which will happen once in four or five Years, and oftener if they are ſickly, you are to pare off about two Thirds of the old Mould with a Cutting-knife, as the Tree ſtands in the Tub; then pull out the Root with the Earth, and put it under Water for a ſmall Space; and having prepared freſh

freſh Earth well watered the Day before, place the Tree afreſh in your Tub, and the freſh Earth round the Root. This is the uſual Method of Re-caſing; and as the Trees grow large, you are to increaſe your Caſes: But the Earth may be renewed, without this Operation, by abating the upper Part of it, and ſtirring it gently with a Fork, taking Heed to the Roots, and applying the prepared Earth in the Room of the other, in *May* and *September*; at which Time, it may be annually done, for their Nouriſhment and Preſervation.

Thus I have gone through the Works of this Month, which being many, and relating to very curious Productions, I hope the Reader will not be tired at the Length I have found it neceſſary to extend them to: And we are to conſider, that this is a Month which by its Works provides for the Products of almoſt all our other Months in the Year.

The

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

THE *Sallads* of this Month conſiſt of the ſame ſmall Herbs as in the preceding Month; but we may now add *Water-Creſſes*, and blanched *Dandelion*, to the Number of *Sallad* Herbs. *Cucumbers* ſown in *October*, if they have eſcaped the *January* Froſts, will, towards the End of this Month, produce ſome Fruit; and *Kidney-Beans*, ſown at the ſame Time, will afford us Plenty of *Beans*. *Aſparagus*, on Hotbeds, are now much better than in *January*.

The Herbs for Kitchen Uſe are thoſe enumerated in the former Month: And the Herbs for boiling are *Cabbages*, *Sprouts*, ſome of the *Savoy-Cabbages*, *Spinach*, and the Leaves of the *White Beet*. We have yet *Turnips*, *Parſnips*, *Potatoes*, *Skirrets*, and *Scorzonera*, with ſome young *Carrots* ſown in *July*, and ſome *Chardones*.

We have ſeveral Sorts of *Pears* and *Apples*, with *Almonds*, *Nuts* and *Medlars*.

Cher-

Cherries are uſually ripe in this Month, when the Weather is warm and ſeaſonable; but they are very great Rarities in the Fruit Garden; and green *Apricots* may ſometimes be found on the Trees at the latter End of this Month, by curious Gardeners.

Of Flowers, we have during this Month, the Winter *Aconite*, *Snow-Drops*, *Crocus's*, both the yellow and the purple Kinds, ſome *Hyacinths*, ſingle *Anemonies*, *Perſian Iris*, ſingle *Daffodils*, *Hepaticas*, ſingle *Wall-Flowers*, ſeveral Kinds of *Hellebore*, ſome double *Daiſies*, *Stock-Gilliflowers*, and the Spring *Cyclamen*.

In the Green-Houſe we have the *Thlaſpi ſempen virens*, ſome *Ficoides*, *Geraniums*, *Aloes*, and the yellow *Indian Jeſſamine*; ſome *Oranges* alſo put out a few Bloſſoms. The *Mezerians*, and *Laurus-Tinus* yet remain in Bloſſom.

Theſe are all the uſual Products of *February*, which are few in Compariſon of the Works.

MARCH.

MARCH.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, this Month, continue to ſow *Radiſh* and *Seleſia*, *Imperial* and *Cabbage-Lettuce*; ſow *Scorzonera*, and ſlip *Skirrets* of the laſt Year, leaving only the tender Fibres, and not any of the greater Roots about the Plant: Sow *Peas* and *Beans*. Make Plantations of *Mint*, *Balm*, *Thyme*, *Savory*, *Sage*, *Penny-Royal*, *Tanſey*, *Rue*, and other durable Herbs, for Houſhold Uſe, except *Lavender* and *Roſemary*; which are beſt deferr'd till *April*. Plant out ſome *Cauliflower* Plants, to ſucceed thoſe planted in Autumn.

Refreſh the *Cucumber* and *Melon* Beds with hot Dung; and ſow now for a full Crop. Tranſplant *Lettuce* for *Cabbages*, and to ſtand for Seed. Sow *Cab-*

Cabbage and *Savoys* for a Winter Crop; ſome *Sellery*, for early blanching. Sow *Chardones*, to tranſplant next Month. Dreſs your *Artichokes*, leaving only three or four Suckers on each ſtrong Root, and ſlipping off the reſt for Tranſplantation.

Towards the Middle of this Month rake and dreſs *Aſparagus* Beds, the Buds of which will appear in *April*. And you may now make new Plantations of *Aſparagus*, in the natural Ground, prepared for that Purpoſe.

Towards the End of this Month, ſow upon Hot-beds ſome *Purſlane*, *Naſturtium*, *French* and *African Marigolds*: And ſow *Marigolds* in the natural Ground. Sow young *Sallads* in ſome warm Place, adding to the ſmall Herbs of the laſt Months *Spinach*, *Rape*, *Sorrel*, and *Finnochia*. Sow *Leeks*, *Beet*, *Chervil*, *Fennel*, *Dill*, *Burnet* and *Endive*, the laſt very thin, to prevent running to Seed. Make young Plantations of *Chives*; and divide the Roots of *Tarragon*, and tranſplant the Slips about eight Inches apart.

Dreſs

Dreſs up your *Strawberry*-Beds, keeping them clean from Runners till the Plants bloſſom; and giving them Waterings when neceſſary. Slip and ſet *Sage*, &c. and where the Soil is Clay, or over moiſt, mix Aſhes with it.

In this Month, the Gardener muſt be watchful to defend and ſhelter his Trees and Plants, from the Injuries of the Weather: All young planted Herbs and Trees are to be watered carefully in the Morning: And now is the Time to be diligent in deſtroying Weeds, before they run to Seed. By the End of this Month, our Garden ought to be compleatly cropp'd.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN it is now high Time to put an End to the Plantation of Fruit-Trees, and to fill up all remaining Vacancies; and likewiſe to finiſh the Pruning of *Peaches*, *Nectarines* and *Apricots*, according to the Directions in the preceding Month.

The Beginning of this Month is alſo a proper Time to prune ſuch *Peaches*, *Plums*, *Pears*, and *Cherries*, as have had

had one Year's Growth; which is to be done with great Diſcretion, and a due Regard to the Vigour and Weakneſs of the Tree. And it is now not at all too late to cut off the Heads of new planted Trees againſt a Wall, and to reduce them to five or ſix Buds. You are now alſo to prune Fig-Trees, and what great Wood can be ſpared, it is to be cut entirely out cloſe to the Stem, and the thickeſt Shoots of the laſt Year ordinarily bear the Fruit.

Graft *Apples* and *Cherries*; the firſt take beſt on *Crab-Stocks* this Month, and the laſt on the *Black-Cherry*; but Inoculation is a more curious Operation. Now the Heads of thoſe Stocks, which were inoculated the laſt Summer, are to be cut off two Inches above the Bud ſlopewiſe, beginning the Slope oppoſite to the Bud: And the dead Wood, by ſome call'd the *Cock-ſpur*, is to be cut clean off the following Year in *March*, that the *Stock* and *Cyon* may the better incorporate, and the Wound be heal'd.

Now

Now is the Time to lay Layers of the *Vine* and *Fig*; and to erect horizontal Shelters over ſome of the earlieſt Bloſſoms of Fruit-Trees, to ſecure them from nipping Froſts and perpendicular Dews.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre*, ſow *Poppies*, the *Venus Looking Glaſs*, *Roſe Campion*, *Valerian*, *Foxglove*, *Acanthus*, and ſuch other Annuals as you durſt not venture at the preceding Month. Sow the Seeds of the ſeveral Kinds of *Stock Gilly-Flowers*, eſpecially the Ten-Weeks; a few every Fortnight in the common Earth, and part or ſlip all Kinds of fibrous-rooted Plants, not in flowering, ſuch as the *Gentianella*, double *White Rocket*, *Cardinal Flower*, *Scarlet Lychnis*, *Roſe Campions*, double *Wall Flowers*, *Holyhocks*, *Perennial Sun Flowers*, *Aſters*, *Monk-Hoods*, *Sweet-Williams*, &c.

Sow upon the Hot-bed, ſuch exotick Seeds as are leſs tender, and come ſooner to Perfection than thoſe ſown in the laſt Month; as the *Naſturtium Indicum*,

cum, *Balſamines*, *Convolvulus*, the *China*, or *India-Pink*; for till the Middle of *May* we muſt not plant theſe abroad in the natural Ground. If you have no Hot-bed, you may defer ſowing the *Naſtur-tium* and *Marvel* of *Peru* till the next Month, when they will come up in the natural Ground.

Sow the Seeds of the *Campanula Py-ramidalis*, and take off Slips from the Roots; give freſh Air to your Pots of this Flower, and ſet them into ſome Pit, where the Sun may come at them, which will make them grow tall. Plant *Tube-Roſes* in Pots of freſh Earth, giving them a gentle Warmth, and no Water till they ſprout out of the Ground. Defend your *Tulips* from Blights, which endanger them this Month; and this may be done with Mats, or Canvas Coverings. Mend and repair your Shelves and Places of Shelter for *Auricula's*, which ſhould be now ſet in Order, and be guarded on all Sides but the Eaſt from the Sun, and defended from Rain. Tranſplant your

your *Carnation* Layers for blowing, if they were not planted out at Autumn.

Sow the Seeds of the *humble* and *ſenſitive Plants* upon the Hot-beds; and ſow in the natural Ground the *Noli me tangere*. Sow all the Seeds of the *Arbutus*, *Mezereon*, *Apocinum*, *Palm-Tree*, &c. tranſplant the *Arbor Judæ*, and ſow the Seeds of it. Graft the *Spaniſh* white *Jeſſamine* upon the common white *Engliſh* Sort. Plant and make Layers of the *Paſſion-Tree*. Slip and ſet Box for Edgings, or in figur'd Works; and we may now ſow Seeds of the *Juniper* and *Fir-Tree*, and tranſplant the *Ewe*, *Holly*, *Philyrea*, and other *Evergreens*.

Your *Anana's* or *Pine Apples* ſhould be moved out of the Stove into the Bark-beds, to forward the Fruits.

Put ſuch exotick Plants into a Hot-bed as have ſuffered in the Green-houſe, taking Care that there be a due Thickneſs of Earth laid upon the Dung to prevent the ill Conſequence of the Steam of the Bed.

In the GREEN-HOUSE take ſpecial Care of your *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees*, that they don't want Water; uſe them by Degrees to the Air, and preſerve their young Fruit, which at this Time of Year are very apt to fall, if they happen to be too much watered, or are too haſtily acquainted with the Air.

Tranſplant the *Amomum Plinii*, or *Winter-Cherry*; prune the Roots, and ſhorten the Branches of theſe Trees, and then they are to be freſh earth'd, and ſet in the Front of the Green-Houſe.

Give a little Water to the moſt ſucculent *Ficoides*, in a warm Day.

The WORKS *of this Month* HOW PERFORM'D.

AS to the KITCHEN-GARDEN, I have already in the Month of *January* taken Notice of the Methods of ſowing of *Peas* in Drills and Lines, and of the Manner of earthing them when they are come out of the Ground:

Beans

Beans to be planted three Feet aſunder betwixt the Rows, and the large Sort of *Peas* four Feet, being ſet about five Inches apart, in a ſtiff Soil, without any Manure, which is what they love: They are to be kept clean of Weeds; and it would be good Huſbandry to water them about the Time of their Bloſſom. *Beans* ſown in the Winter are commonly in ſingle Lines under a South Wall or Hedge.

Mint and *Balm* are propagated by parting their Roots any Time in the Spring, as well as by ſowing; and will grow any where. The *Mint* is more generally cultivated than the other, being of itſelf a good Sallad, of uſe in Soups and Sauces, and proper for diſtilling. When 'tis about a Foot high, you may cut it in Bunches for Winter Uſe, obſerving to do it in a dry Day, and to dry it in the Shade; which ſhould be obſerved as a general Rule for other Herbs.

Thyme is raiſed either by Seeds ſown in this Month or *April*, or from Slips planted at the ſame Time: There are

ſeveral Sorts of this Herb, one whereof with variegated Leaves, and proper for Edgings; and the *Marum Syriacum* is cultivated in Gardens for its pleaſant Scent; and is very good for the Head-ach, mixt with Snuff or alone. Theſe ſhould be planted in the warmeſt Parts of Gardens, the others will grow in any Situation.

Sage is likewiſe propagated from Seeds or Slips, but moſt commonly from the latter, taken from the Roots at the End of this Month, or the Beginning of *April*, and planted a Foot apart in light Earth.

Rue is a Plant which delights in ſhady Places, and multiplied by Slips ſet in a light Soil: This Plant 'tis thought prevents Infection of the Plague, for which Reaſon it has been much in Requeſt in Times of Peſtilence.

Tanſy is increas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring; and is a Plant, which, for its valuable Qualities, ſhould be always kept dry in the Winter, eſpecially for the Uſe of thoſe who are afflicted with the Gout in the Stomach;

which

which Diſtemper, it is ſaid to remove, being boil'd, half a Handful of it in a Pint of ſtrong *White-wine*, and drank hot.

Marjoram is divided into two Sorts, one called *Winter Sweet Marjoram*, which will laſt ſome Years, and the other ſown annually on Hot-beds, which is not ſo hardy and durable: The firſt Kind is increas'd by planting the Slips about *March* or *April*, in moiſt Ground.

Penny-royal and *Camomile*, which are propagated from Slips planted in *March* or *April*, are uſeful Herbs, and deſerve Place in a Garden; they delight in moiſt ſhady Ground, and thrive beſt in a ſtiff Soil. *Fennel*, *Dill*, *Parſley*, &c. are raiſed from Seeds ſown in this Month in the natural Ground.

Sellery is a hot Herb of a very rich Flavour, raiſed from Seed ſown in this Month and *April*, in ſome well expos'd Part of the Garden; it muſt be planted out about ſix Weeks after it is come up, in Beds, allowing ſix Inches Diſtance between the Plants; and they are there to remain till the Middle of

June, at which Time, ſome of the firſt Sowing will be fit to plant in Trenches for blanching. They love a light rich Soil; and the Trenches are to be cut eight or ten Inches wide, and of the ſame Depth, in which the Plants are to be put as ſoon as made, after having pruned off their Tops and Roots; they are to ſtand at five Inches Diſtance, and as they increaſe in Growth, are to be earthed up to within four or five Inches of their Tops.

Endive loves a light rich Soil, and tho' it may be ſown in this Month, it is beſt to ſtay till *April*. When it has been come up about ſix Weeks, plant it in Beds, as directed for *Sellery*; and about the Middle of *July*, plant it in Rows about ſix Inches apart. As ſoon as it is well grown, you may tie up ſome of it to whiten; which Work ſhould be continued every Fortnight.

Purſlane is a very cooling Herb, and admired by ſome in Summer Sallads. The Seeds of it ſown in this Month are to have the Help of Glaſſes; and it is ſown in *April* in warm Places. *Sorrel*

is

is ſown in Rows or Drills, like other Sallading.

Chives, which are uſed in Winter Sallads, are raiſed by Off-ſets from the Roots, planted at ſix Inches Diſtance in this Month, and cutting off their Blades at the Time of planting. They delight in a light rich Ground and Shade; and the oftener they are cut, the ſmaller and finer they are.

Taragon is a Plant that loves a warm Expoſure, and is propagated by Slips and Seeds; the Slips are taken from the Root, and planted in this Month. This is a very good Herb mix'd in Sallads; but the Taſte of it by itſelf is not very grateful to the Palate.

Of *Spinach* in *March*, *April*, and *May*, we are to ſow ſeveral Parcels of Ground, at different Times, about a Fortnight from one another, as a conſtant Supply for the Table, till there is Plenty of other Greens. There are two Sorts of it, the prickly Sort, and the round *Spinach:* And this, like moſt other Plants of this Nature, thrives in a light rich Soil. The Beginning of

Auguſt, Spinach-ſeed is ſown for the Winter.

In this Month is ſown Seeds of the *Cabbage*, *Lettuce* of all Kinds in the open Ground among the Crops: They delight in rich light Ground and a warm Expoſure; and that there may not be wanting a Supply of them, they are to be ſown every Month from *March* to *Auguſt*, when you put in the Winter Crop, and planted out in Beds three Weeks after they come up, at about five Inches Diſtance. Such as produce large *Cabbages* early in the Spring, may be permitted to ſtand for Seed, and are to be ſtak'd up to defend them from the Wind. The Seeds will be fit to gather as ſoon as they begin to ſhew their Down; and then the Plants are to be pull'd up and ſet to dry in a Green-Houſe.

Artichoke Seeds are ſown the Beginning of this Month, and planted out in *April*; and the Middle of this Month is the moſt proper Seaſon to ſlip the Roots for new Plantations; for they are raiſed by Suckers as well as Seeds, and moſt

moſt commonly by Suckers. When the Slips are ſever'd, you are to leave growing upon every old Root three Heads; and theſe Slips muſt be planted two Feet apart in Lines, four Feet Diſtance from each other, and be well watered after planting. The Soil proper for them is a ſtrong rich Ground, with Dung mellow'd in it, well expos'd to the Sun: When they bloſſom the firſt Year, the Roots are endanger'd; wherefore ſome Gardeners break off the Bloſſoms, and about the Middle of *July* break off the Stems of the old Roots that have done blowing, by which Means they furniſh themſelves with freſh Shoots.

The *Cauliflower* Seed is ſown in *March*, in ſome well expos'd Corner of the Garden, where the young Plants may be ſhelter'd; and about the Middle of *April*, when they are in their firſt Leaf, they are to be planted in a Nurſery about five or ſix Inches aſunder, and there continue till the latter End of *May* or *June*, when they are to be tranſplanted abroad for your Crop:

This Work ſhould be done in moiſt or rainy Weather; or if it be a dry Seaſon, Holes are to be made in the Ground, about three Feet apart, and to be watered before you plant the *Cauliflowers*, which will make the Plants ſhoot, being alſo frequently watered afterwards. In the Autumn following they will bear large Flowers; but ſome of them will not flower till after *Michaelmas*, and ſuch Plants muſt be taken up with the Earth round their Roots, and ſet together in a Green-houſe, or ſome ſuch Place, where they will enlarge themſelves, and be fit for Uſe in the Winter. But to have Summer *Cauliflowers*, you muſt ſow the Seed the Beginning of *Auguſt*, upon ſome decay'd Hot-bed, and tranſplant them about three Inches Diſtance, as ſoon as they have put out their firſt Leaf, upon ſome other Bed; the Middle of *September*, draw out every other Plant, and ſet them ſix Inches apart under a South Wall, to ſtand there till Spring, when they are to be planted out for flowering; or you may ſet them in the Places where they

are

are to bloſſom, covering them with Glaſs-bells in the Winter.

Aſparagus are ſown about the firſt Week in *March*, the Weather being open; and the *February* or *March* following, the Seedlings will be fit to be planted out. And for a natural Crop, you are to proceed thus: Firſt meaſure out your Ground, allowing four Feet for the Breadth of each Bed, and two Feet for the Alleys between the Beds; then open a Trench at one End, and lay into the Bottom of it Horſe-dung, about ſix or eight Inches thick. You are then to go on and trench the ſame Quantity of Ground, lying next to the firſt Trench, throwing the Earth of the ſecond Trench upon the Dung in the Bottom of the firſt; and thus continue to work till the whole is done. This being over, in Lines at eight or ten Inches Diſtance, you are to plant the *Aſparagus* taken freſh out of the Nurſery, ſpreading their Roots, and covering their Buds with Earth about four Inches thick. Each Bed takes up four Rows; and when all the Beds are planted,

ſow the whole with *Onions*, and rake it ſevel, for the Alleys will not be of any Uſe till after *Michaelmas*, when the *Onions* will be off, and the Shoots of the *Aſparagus* Plants, made that Summer, are to be cut down: Then dig up the Alleys and throw part of the Soil upon the Beds, to raiſe the Earth about five or ſix Inches above the Buds of the Plants, ſupplying the Alleys with Dung or ſome rich Soil. In *March* following, the Earth muſt be raked down, and the Alleys are to be turned up every Winter, and now and then enrich'd with Dung; *Michaelmas* muſt be paſt before you cut down the Haulm, and give them their Winter Dreſſing; and you are not to be later than the Middle of *March* without raking and laying down the Beds. It is a general Rule not to cut any of the *Aſparagus* till the fourth Year after planting; but where the Plants are ſtrong, a few may be taken here and there, in very ſmall Quantities the third Year. About the Beginning of *April*, the *Aſparagus* appears above Ground, and may be cut till the Beginning of

June,

June, when they have ſtood five Years; but if they are younger, you muſt not cut them after mid *May*. Not any Bud that appears above Ground ſhould be ſuffered to grow in the cutting Seaſon, unleſs they proceed from freſh Plants to make good Deficiencies; and thoſe muſt be ſuffered to run up every Year till they have gathered Strength. It is beſt to cut them downwards a little ſloping, with a Kniſe made blunt at the Point.

A newer Method of planting of *Aſparagus* is on the natural Soil, without any Dung at Bottom; the Plants ſhould ſtand in Beds five Feet over, each Plant a Foot Diſtance every Way, with Alleys two Feet and a half wide betwixt the Beds: The firſt Year after planting, the Haulm ſhould not be cut down till it turns yellow (or the Tops dead) then lay ſome rotten Dung on the Beds, to lay all Winter, two or three Inches thick, and in three Years Time you may cut for eating.

For Hot-beds to force *Aſparagus*, ſee Works of *January*.

In

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, in *March* and *April*, we may make Layers of the *Vine*, which will be fit to tranſplant the *Michaelmas* following: And this Tree is alſo propagated either by laying down the young Branches, as ſoon as the Fruit is gathered, or by making Plantations of Cuttings at that Time. It has been likewiſe practiſed to raiſe this Tree by drawing a young Branch thro' the Hole at the Bottom of a Garden Pot about *Chriſtmas*, and then filling the Pot with Earth; theſe will take Root, and may be cut from the Mother Plant the *Michaelmas* following, with Fruit growing upon them.

The *Vines* thus raiſed in Pots, will hold their Fruit good almoſt till *Chriſtmas*, if they are ſheltered from the Weather in a Green-houſe, or ſome ſuch like Place. The Month of *February*, if the Weather be open, is the beſt Month for planting of *Vines*; and great Care is to be taken in the Removal of the Trees, particularly that the Roots be not too dry before they are replanted. The Soil proper for theſe

Trees,

Trees, ſhould be rocky or gravelly; and chalky Hills well expoſed to the Sun, will produce better *Grapes* than any of the rich Soils prepared with Horſe-dung; but where theſe are wanting, the Rubbiſh of old Buildings will make a very good Compoſt to mix with the Earth about the Roots. To plant a *Vineyard*, let the Places where your *Vines* are to ſtand, be opened and prepared before any of the Plants are taken out of the Nurſery; they are to be planted ſix or ſeven Feet every Way, and the beſt Sort of *Grapes* for a Vineyard, are the *Burgundy black Morellon*, *Marlmorſe*, *Chiante*, and *Claret Grape*. And it is uſual to prune theſe *Vines* the *September* before tranſplanting, according to their Strength, leaving not more than four Buds on the ſtrongeſt; and then they will require no other Care the firſt Summer, but to cleanſe them from Weeds. About the End of *September*, ſhorten the Shoots of the Summer, and the Summer following, the ſtrongeſt of them will begin to ſhew a little Fruit; this ſecond Year, the ſmall Shoots and

ſuperfluous

ſuperfluous Branches are to be carefully broke off in *May* and *June*, and two or three Shoots only preſerved on each *Vine*, which are not to be ſhortened till the following *September*; theſe ſhould be ſupported by Stakes or Poles, ſo that they may not run cloſe to the Ground, but about a Foot above it; for the nearer the Ground the *Grapes* grow, if they do not touch it, the riper and ſweeter they will be. In about five or ſix Years Time, the Vineyard, thus planted and managed, will produce a good Crop of *Grapes*. The pruning of the *Vine* you may find in the Month of *January*.

The *Fig* is propagated either from Seeds, Suckers, or Layers; the Suckers are ſeparated from the old Roots the Beginning of *March*, and are then to be tranſplanted without cutting any of their Tops. The Layers are order'd like thoſe of the *Vine*, and the Seeds will readily come up, being ſown in Rubbiſh or ſuch like Soil about *March*. This Tree delights in the ſame Soil with the *Vine*, and may be planted either againſt

againſt Walls, or in Standards; tho' in *England* the common Practice is to plant them againſt Walls. It has been obſerved, that the Standard *Fig-Trees* proſper and bear Fruit in greater Abundance, and much better than thoſe againſt Walls; becauſe as they are endanger'd by pruning, ſo they like not Confinement: And old *Fig-Trees* that have been neglected, and grown wild without Culture for many Years, have borne more Fruit than thoſe that have been dreſſed and ordered in Gardens.

The pruning of the *Fig* is very different from that of other Fruit-trees; for as the Practice is to take away the ſmall Branches in pruning other Trees, ſo here it is to be avoided, by Reaſon the *Fig* puts forth its Fruit chiefly at the Extremities of the laſt Year's Shoots, and commonly at the three laſt Eyes; but you are to cut off ſome of the weak ſmaller Shoots, which do not promiſe to bear, ſo as you do it cloſe to the great Wood. You are to take away all the great Wood to avoid Confuſion, and the Branches of the Tree ought not

not to be permitted to grow too high, which would prevent their being full; therefore the new thick Branches muſt be ſhortened yearly to a Foot or thereabouts; and the Bud at the End of the Branches to be broken off in the Spring-time, that inſtead of a ſingle Branch it may have two Branches, and cauſe them to ſhoot out *Figs* the earlier. The Seaſon of pruning the *Fig* is the latter End of this Month; and it is beſt in the Summer to let this Tree have ſome Liberty from the Wall, and not to let it continue cloſe tack'd as other Fruit-trees; but in the Winter ſome of the ſtraggling Branches ought to be cut off, and the beſt and biggeſt Branches to be tack'd cloſe to the Wall in *November*, that they may be more effectually ſhelter'd from the Froſts in the Winter by a Defence of a Mat or otherwiſe, eſpecially in an extream cold Seaſon. Whatever you cut from the *Fig*, muſt be as cloſe to the great Wood or Roots as you can; and a whole Tree may be cut down to the Roots after an unkind Winter, for its Recovery from a ſickly State of Health.

This

This Tree puts forth Suckers in great Abundance, which muſt be kept down.

My Practice is, to cut or ſtop the Shoots of *Figs*, when they have ſhot ſix or ſeven Inches; and continue to ſtop them all Summer, which will occaſion them to ripen two Crops in a Year.

The *horizontal Shelters* for Fruit-trees of late recommended, and proper to be erected in this Month, are made in this Manner: You are to lay Rows of Tiles in the Structure of the Wall, at certain Diſtances one above another, the Tiles jetting forward and hanging over the Plane of the Wall, about an Inch and a half: This is not a difficult nor a chargeable Work, if the Wall be of Brick, to place betwixt every two Rows of Bricks theſe horizontal Shelters of Tile; and if the Wall be of Stone, and the Joints be any thing regular, it is not leſs eaſy. But to avoid the Inconvenience and Unſeemlineſs of Branches riding over the Edges of Tiles, in each Row of Tiles, at convenient Diſtances, muſt be left void Places or Gaps, for the Wood branches to paſs through; which

Gaps,

Gaps, are to be left wider at the Bottom than the Top of the Wall: It is very material alſo to obſerve, that the Rows of the Tiles ſhould not be laid exactly horizontal, but rather a little dripping, the better to ſhoot off the Water from the Fruit.

Theſe horizontal Shelters preſerve Bloſſoms, and tender Fruit, more effectually than any Mattings or Coverings uſed by Gardeners; (which laſt are rolled up in the Day-time, and let down in the Evenings, when there is moſt Danger.) And thin Bits of Board faſtened in the Wall, will do as well as Tiles for horizontal Shelters. By the Help of theſe Kinds of Shelters in the moſt difficult Year, a good Quantity of the choiceſt Fruit may be depended upon; the Fruits, thus ſheltered, are much larger and finer taſted, than thoſe that are more expoſed; and they are all forwarder, and much earlier ripe than others; which is no inconſiderable Advantage, eſpecially with Reſpect to all late ripe Fruit, ſuch as *Peaches*, *Figs*, and *Grapes*, which in many cold Summers,

mers, without ſuch or the like Helps, would never be ripe at all.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, a great deal is now to be done. The *Poppy* is an Annual, ſown in Spots, and of various Colours; it is a beautiful, but not laſting Flower, and has Place in the Garden amongſt other Varieties, being commonly found in Borders under Walls. The *Venus Looking-Glaſs* is likewiſe ſown in Spots, or it is proper for Edgings.

The *Roſe Campion* is raiſed from Seed ſown in this Month, or from Slips taken from the Roots; and the double Bloſſom Kind of it is propagated by Slips only, it producing no Seeds. This laſt is an extraordinary Plant, and much admired for the red Colour of its Flowers: It loves a loamy Soil, and open Expoſure.

The *Valerian* is alſo raiſed by Seeds; there are ſeveral Kinds of it, ſome whereof are increas'd by parting the Roots; and there is a Sort of this Plant with variegated Leaves.

The

The *White Hellebore* is propagated from Offsets parted in *March*, and planted in a rich light Soil. The Leaves of this Flower are of themſelves a pretty Ornament; and the large Spikes of Flowers, for their odd Colours, are ſurpriſingly beautiful.

The *Foxglove* is a Flower raiſed from Seeds ſown in this Month; but it does not blow till the ſecond Year after ſowing. Theſe Plants delight in the Shade and thrive well in a loamy Soil.

The *Primroſe-Tree* will grow in any Soil, and is proper for the Middle of Borders in large Gardens. The Seed is ſown in the natural Ground towards the latter End of this Month; and the ſeedling Plants, which will not bloſſom till the ſecond Year, are to be ſown in a Nurſery, and the young Plants removed to proper Places the *Auguſt* after they are come up.

The *Stock-Gilly-Flower* is a Shrub raiſed from Seeds ſown in this Month, and tranſplanted the Autumn following. It loves a light natural dry Soil; and the double Kinds of them, which we find

amongſt the ſeedling Plants, may be increas'd by Slips or Cuttings planted in *May*, *June*, or *July*; and being tranſplanted into Pots, are, for their grateful Smell, a proper Ornament for the niceſt Places in the Garden, and to adorn Chimneys.

The *Gentianella* is a Plant whoſe Flowers almoſt touch the Ground, but notwithſtanding are very ornamental. This Plant is propagated by Slips parted from the Root in *March* or *Auguſt*, and delights in a ſandy Soil.

The *Cardinal Flowers* are raiſed by Seeds ſown in Hot-beds in this Month in ſifted light Earth, and the Seeds being ſmall, are to be but thinly covered with Mould; for it is a general Rule, to cover all Seeds more or leſs in Proportion to their Bigneſs. They are commonly cultivated in Pots; but they will grow very well in Borders: And they may be increas'd by parting their Roots in *April*, and planting them in Places well expoſed to the Sun.

The *Scarlet Lychnis* is a beautiful Plant in our Gardens, bearing Truſſes upon

upon Stalks ſomewhat more than two Feet high. Theſe Flowers are propagated either from Seeds ſown in this Month, or by ſlipping the Root at this Time. Theſe are alſo cultivated in Pots, and placed in the niceſt Parts of the Garden, or in Chimneys. They love a light natural Soil and open Expoſure.

The *Acanthus* is a Flower full of Thorns prettily variegated; the Seeds are ſown in this Month in a ſandy Soil, and in the Shade. The double *Rocket Flower* is propagated from Slips taken from about the Root, and planted in *March* in a loamy Soil, and an open Expoſure.

The *Campanula Pyramidalis* is raiſed from Slips parted from the Roots in this Month, or from Seeds; and delights in a ſandy Soil. It is a proper Ornament for the middle Row of Flowers in large Borders; and in Pots it does well in Chimneys.

The ſeveral Sorts of double *Wall-Flowers* may be raiſed from Slips planted in ſhady Places, either in *March*, *April*,

April, *May*, or *June*; but the *Bloody Wall-Flower* may be more eaſily propagated from Seeds ſown in *March*. Theſe Flowers delight in ſandy Soil, or to grow among Rubbiſh.

The *Sun-Flower* is eaſily rais'd from Seeds ſown in large Borders, where it will grow ſix Feet high; it will grow in the Shade, and almoſt any Soil. The everlaſting double and ſingle *Sun-Flowers* are raiſed by parting the Roots in this Month, or at *Michaelmas*.

The *Aſters* or *Starworts*, of which there are many Sorts, are propagated from Slips taken from the Root in this Month, which will thrive in any Soil or Expoſure, and are fit Companions for the talleſt Flowers; but they are beſt to be planted in Pots, otherwiſe they will quickly over-run the Ground.

The *Monkſhood* is propagated by parting the Roots in this Month, and delights in a loamy Soil and Shade. The Flowers are of a poiſonous Nature.

The *Naſturtium* runs upon the Ground, and produces Flowers variegated with yellow and ſcarlet. *Bal-*

Lamines bloſſom about a Foot and a Half high. The *Marvel* of *Peru*, both red and yellow, blow two Feet high. And the *Convolvulus*, of which there are three Kinds, the beſt a purple Flower, creeps upon the Ground. All of them are raiſed on Hot-beds of a gentle Heat. The ſenſitive Plants are three in Number; one of them falls to the Ground upon the Approach of a Man's Hand, which is called the *Humble Plant*; another of them ſhrinks up together on the Touch of its Leaf; and the third being touch'd, and the Pods when they are groſs but not fully ripe, being taken between your Fingers, will give a ſudden Snap, and fly in Pieces: All theſe are to be preſerved with great Care, and be conſtantly kept under Glaſſes all the Summer, when the Seeds which are ſown in this Month are come up.

The *Arbor Judeæ* is propagated by Seeds ſown in *March*; it will raiſe very high, even equal to a pretty large Tree, but it is more frequently planted againſt a Wall than in the open Ground. It bears

bears Roſe-colour Bloſſoms in Cluſters, and loves a loamy Soil.

The *Paſſion-Tree* is raiſed either from Layers or Seeds ſown in this Month; and every Cutting of it about *May* or *June* will take Root, being planted in fine Earth: It is a prodigious quick Grower, ſome Branches of it making ſixteen or eighteen Feet long in a Summer; and it is very hardy. It loves moiſt and cool Places, where it may be continually fed with Water; in which Situation it will bear Fruit, ſhaped like *Lemons*, and of the ſame Colour: And if you lay Plenty of Cow-dung about the Roots of theſe Trees, and keep them frequently watered during the flowering Seaſon, you will not fail of Fruit. It is called the *Paſſion-Tree* by the Contrivance of ſome *Spaniſh* Friers, who, by adding ſome Things wanting in the natural Flower, made it as it were an Epitome of our Saviour's Paſſion.

The *Arbutus* is an exotick Plant that loves a light gravelly Soil, and may be raiſed either from the Seeds or Layers:

The Fruit (which reſembles *Strawberries*) muſt be gathered about *Chriſtmas*, and after laid to dry for a Month, are to be bruiſed and mixed with Sand, and then ſown in Pots of light Earth, and covered about a Quarter of an Inch with fine Mould. This Work muſt be done in *March*, and the gentle Heat of a Hot-bed will much help the Germination of the Seeds, which are to be frequently ſprinkled with Pond Water till they come up. The Layers of this Tree are made of the moſt tender Shoots about *September*, and will take Root in a Year's Time, but will not be ſtrong enough to tranſplant till the Spring following.

The *Apocynum*, or *Dog's-Bane*, is propagated from Seeds ſown in this Month in Hot-beds, or from Cuttings in the ſame Month; but thoſe Plants, which die to the Root every Winter, will be the beſt increas'd from Off-ſets taken from the Roots: A light natural Soil agrees well with them, and but little Water; and they are to be ſet into

into the Houſe ſooner or later, as they are more or leſs tender.

The *Palm-Tree* is increas'd by ſetting the Stone of the Fruit in light Earth in this Month, and giving them the Aſſiſtance of a Hot-bed. It is a Green-houſe Plant, but might be made to ſtand abroad after ſheltering three or four Years.

The *Green-Privet* is a Plant of a quick Growth, and makes an admirable Hedge, maintaining its Verdue all the Winter: To propagate it, we muſt ſow the Berries in *March*, about an Inch deep in light Earth, watering them frequently till they come up; and they are to be tranſplanted from the Seed-bed the ſecond Year after ſowing: A hot gravelly Soil is the moſt proper for this Tree.

The *Mezereon* is a dwarf Plant, the Stalk whereof is cloathed with its Flowers in *January*. It is propagated by ſowing the Seeds in this Month; but Care muſt be taken to preſerve them from the Birds. A loamy Soil is the moſt proper for this Tree.

The *Spiræa Frutex* is a beautiful Shrub, propagated from Suckers taken off in *March*, and planted in a light Soil.

The *Juniper-Tree* is a Plant which, by reaſon of the Smallneſs of its Leaves, a Gardener may train up to any Shape or Form he thinks fit: It delights in a barren Soil; and the Berries are to be ſown in rich Ground without watering or any light Manure: In about two Months Time they will come up; and they are to remain two Years in the Seed-bed before tranſplanted; taking great Care to keep them free from Weeds.

The ſeveral Kinds of *Firs*, which are ornamental in Wilderneſs-works, are all of them raiſed from Seeds ſown in this Month; they grow freely in any Ground, and ſhould have their collateral Buds broke off while young and tender, to keep their Bodies ſmooth and free from Knots.

The

The PRODUCTS *of this Month, of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

BEſides the *Sallads* of the foregoing Month, we have now ſome *Purſlane*, with young Tops of *Tarragon*, of which a few Leaves will ſerve to give a Reliſh to a large *Sallad*. The only Herbs of this Month for Kitchen Uſe, are Sprouts of *Cabbages*, young *Cabbage* Plants or *Coleworts*, and *Winter-Spinach*. The Roots are *Carrots* ſown in *July*, *Radiſhes* of *Michaelmas*, ſome few late ſown *Turnips* and *Red Beets*.

In the Hot-beds we have *Kidney-Beans* and ſome *Peas*; and *Cucumbers* upon the Plants raiſed in *January*: We have alſo *Aſparagus* upon the Hot-bed made in *February*, preferable to thoſe of the preceding Months. And towards the End of this Month, the *Radiſhes* ſown upon the Hot-bed in *February* will be fit to draw.

Hop Buds or Tops are now gathered to boil, and are but little inferior to *Aſparagus*: And the Stalks or tender

Sprouts of *Turnips* running to Seed, are now excellent after the Strings are taken from them, and are generally reckoned one of the beſt boiled Sallads.

At the End of this Month we have ſome ſcarlet *Strawberries* ripe upon the Hot-beds; and alſo ſome few *Beans*, if we forward them by artificial Heats. Fruits yet laſting, *Pears* and *Apples* of ſeveral Sorts, with *Nuts*, *Almonds*, &c. We have in ſome Gardens ripe *Cherries*, and green *Apricots*.

The Flowers we have in this Month are *Anemonies* double and ſingle, *Hyacinths*, *Jonquils*, ſeveral Kinds of the *Narciſſus*, ſome of the precope *Tulips*, and the latter Kind of *Crocus*, the white *Polyanthus*, *Violets*, *Daiſies*, *Wall-flowers*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, *Iris's* of ſeveral Kinds, *Hepatica's*, *Crown-Imperial*, double and ſingle *Primroſes*, ſome Sorts of *Fritillaria*, and a few *Auriculas* towards the End.

The Trees in Bloſſom are the *Arbor Judæa*, *Laurus Tinus*, ſome *Oranges*, *Indian* yellow *Jeſſamine*, and *Aloes* in the *Green-houſe*.

APRIL.

APRIL.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, in dry Weather and light Earth, ſet *Kidney-Beans.* Set alſo *Rounceval-Peas*, and plant *Beans* to ſucceed other Crops; alſo where *Beans* have been ſet too thick, you may cut down every other Row within three Inches of the Root, and they will produce a very good After-crop, when the others are gone. Sow *Spinach* for the laſt Time, in ſome moiſt Place, not too much expos'd to the Sun. Sow *Cabbage-Lettuces*, to ſucceed thoſe ſown in former Months. And now you are to ſow *Purſlane* and *Sellery* upon the natural Ground, or upon ſome decayed Hot-bed as a Supply when that is ſpent that was ſown in *March.*

Sow ſmall *Sallads* in open Borders, as *Creſſes*, *Muſtard*, *Turnip*, or *Rape* and *Radiſh*: Sow Seeds of *Thyme*, and other aromatick Herbs, which ſhould not be delayed longer than the laſt Week in this Month; and all ſmall Seeds muſt be ſown ſhallow in the Earth, but deeper in light and ſandy Ground than in heavy Soils. Sow *Spaniſh Chardones* in the natural Ground for a ſecond Crop.

Now is the beſt Time to plant Cuttings or Slips of *Roſemary* and *Lavender*, eſpecially after Rain; and we may yet plant Slips of *Thyme*, *Sage*, &c. Continue to make Plantations of *Strawberries* till the Middle of the Month. Towards the End hough *Carrots*, *Parſnips* and *Onions*, leaving the firſt two about five or ſix Inches Diſtance, and the latter about three or four.

Make Ridges for *Cucumbers* and *Melons* for a full Crop, and prune the *Melon* Plants upon the forward Ridge from all ſuperfluous Branches; but this is to be done very carefully, without lifting up the Runners from the Ground, which might

might bruiſe the tender Branches, and endanger the whole Plant. They may be raiſed under Bell-glaſſes, or oil'd Paper covered over two Hoop-ſticks ſtuck in the Ground, one acroſs the other, the Size of a Bell-glaſs.

If the Weather be dry and windy, you are to ſtake up all new planted Trees, if that Work was neglected in the preceding Month, watering them well once in eight or ten Days. Defend Trees and Plants from Snails and Slugs, which in this Month make great Deſtruction in the *Kitchen-Garden*.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Trees being in their Bloom, little is to be done in this Month: But you are now to rub off ſuch young Shoots of new planted Trees againſt Walls as puſh directly forward, leaving none but thoſe that ſhoot ſideways to form the Beauty of the Tree.

You are to watch the new planted *Vines*, and not ſuffer above one Shoot or two at moſt to remain; for the firſt and only Thing you are to aim at, is

to get large bearing Wood as ſoon as may be; and this is to be effected by taking away the ſmalleſt Shoots: The Head being diſburthened, the Root is of conſequence ſtrengthened. Trees that have too much Vigour, ſuch as the *Peach*, &c. will now drop ſome of their Bloſſoms and Fruit.

Remove all Suckers from *Fig-Trees*, which they are now very apt to ſend forth plentifully. What Apples remain to be grafted, may be compleated in this Month, which is the beſt Time for grafting betwixt the Bark and the Wood, becauſe the Sap ſtirs freely, and ſuffers them to part.

Cherry-Trees, and all other Trees, that are not very thriving, ſhould this Month be relieved from being Hide-bound.

All new planted Fruit-Trees are to be encouraged with Water; and ſhould either have a ſemicircular Paving of ſmall Stones round their Roots, or elſe a ſmall Heap of Weeds or Graſs laid to keep them cool and moiſt.

Keep

Keep your Garden clean, and dig Borders half Spit deep, and ſtirring the Earth about old Trees, is a very good Culture, and the moſt effectual Method to deſtroy the Weeds.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, we now ſow in the natural Ground the moſt hardy exotick Seeds, and ſuch Flower-Seeds as we have omitted to ſow in the preceding Month. And we may in this Month ſow *Scarlet-Beans*, *Scabious*, *Columbines*, *Marigolds*, *Amaranthus*, *Gnaphalium*, and *Cyanus*; and we may yet part and ſet all fibrous rooted Plants.

Stick up your *Carnations*; and now is the Time to ſow *Carnation Seeds*. About the Beginning of this Month, your *Auricula Seeds* will appear above Ground, and are to be carefully watered; and thoſe *Auricula's* which are now in their Bloom, ſhould be refreſh'd with moderate Waterings every three Days; but they are to be guarded againſt the Sun and Rains.

Pot

Pot some of your *Amaranthus's*, and give them a fresh Bed to draw them tall. Stake up all Plants and Flowers, which are grown to any Height. After Rain, clip your Edgings of *Box*. Sow *Pine* and *Fir-Seeds*, covering them with a Net to keep them from the Birds: And now is the best Time of the Spring to remove all Sorts of *Evergreens*. If the Weather be moist it is not yet too late to make Layers of *Jessamine*, *Honeysuckle*, *Roses*, and such like Shrubs.

Make fresh Hot-beds to forward your young Seedling *Oranges* and *Lemons*, and other exotick Plants now come up, and fit to transplant from the first Hot-bed. Roll your Grass and Gravel Walks after Rain; and rake over and renew your Works in Sand, &c. Also your Grass must be often mown, for now it grows apace.

In the GREEN-HOUSE, the Windows of the *Orangery* may now be open from Morning till Night, if the Winds are not violent; but Gardeners are to be very careful as yet in exposing their

Exoticks

Exoticks to the open Air, and not depend too much upon the fair Promiſe of a warm Day or two, when the Weather is ſo very uncertain.

Begin to water your *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Euphorbiums*, and other tender ſucculent Plants, but give it in very ſmall Quantities, and when the Sun ſhines hot.

And you may now venture to bring your choice and tender Shrubs, *&c.* out of your Conſervatory, in a warm Day, but your *Orange-Trees* are to remain in the Houſe till *May*.

The WORKS *of this* Month, HOW PERFORMED.

IN the KITCHEN GARDEN and Fruit-Garden, we have few Works this Month.

The Beginning of *March*, *Melon-Seeds* are ſown on the Hot bed for ridge Plants, and about a Week after ſowing, they are fit to plant out four Inches apart, where they are to remain till their firſt Leaf is about the Bigneſs of

of a Crown-piece; and then when the ſecond or third Joint appears, you are to cut off the prime Leader from each Plant near the Ear-Leaves, and they will each of them quickly put out three other Runners, which will produce Fruit in great plenty; and thoſe are alſo commonly prun'd at every third or fourth Joint. About the latter End of *April*, the Plants they rais'd will be fit to plant on Ridges, which are made thus: Cut a Trench about two Feet and a half wide, and ſixteen Inches deep, in which lay Horſe-Litter, prepar'd as for a Hot-bed, about two Feet thick, ſpread equally, and trod gently; and then at the Diſtance of about four Feet in the Middle of the Ridge, you are to make Holes about ten Inches over and ſix deep, which are to be fill'd with prepar'd Earth, and after this the whole is to be covered with the ſame Earth about five Inches thick: And the Beds are to be made flat four Feet wide. About two or three Days after the Ridges are made, you are to plant two *Melon* Plants in each Hole, and

and cover them with Glaſſes and Mats.

As to *Kidney-Beans*, we have two Sorts of them common in your Gardens; the one bears early and near the Root, without running high, (called the *Batterſea-Bean*) and the other Kind grows near ſix Feet high. We ſow theſe *Beans* the firſt Week in this Month, in a light freſh Soil, making Drills from North to South, and laying the *Beans* in them about four Inches apart, covering them with Earth raiſed in a Ridge to keep the Wet from them. The Lines of the *Batterſea-Bean* ſhould be two Feet apart; and the other Kind are to be ſown in Rows, like the *Rounceval-Peas*, having Alleys between them two Feet and a half wide: The *Batterſea* Kind need not be ſtak'd; but the others will not bear well, unleſs they are ſtaked. From the firſt Sowing in this Month, we may once every three Weeks till the Middle of *July*, continue to ſow freſh Ground with *Kidney-Beans* to ſucceed one another; obſerving that when the

the Ground is very dry, as in *June* and *July*, and the Weather hot, we muſt water the Drills as ſoon as we have opened them, before we put in the Seed, which will contribute to their Vegetation; but after they are ſown, we muſt avoid watering them. The *Batterſea-Beans*, out of Curioſity, may be ſown in Hot-beds the firſt Week in *September*, and they will produce *Beans* fit to gather in *January*.

The End of this Month, or the Beginning of *May*, is a right Seaſon for ſowing the *Nonpareils* and the *Spaniſh Maratto Peas*: You are to ſow theſe *Peas* about two or three Inches apart in Lines, leaving a Space of three or four Feet betwixt for Alleys, till the whole is ſown. When they are grown about ſix Inches high, earth them up, and ſet one Row of Sticks or Boughs, about ſix Feet high, on each Side for them to run up, and they will bear a plentiful Crop. It is the Buſineſs of a Gardener, if he has Ground enough, to provide ſo many Crops of *Peas* as may furniſh a Table throughout the whole Summer:

About

About *November* or *December* is ſown the firſt Crop; and the *Charlton*, or Maſter-*Hotſpur*, are the moſt proper for that Seaſon, ſown in Drills about two or three Feet aſunder, the Lines running from North to South: In *February* a ſecond Crop of the ſame Kind of *Peas* ſhould be ſown; and in *March* we may put in a third of the ſame Sort: About the Beginning of *April* ſome Ground may be prepared for the *Dwarf-Peas*, which ſeldom riſe higher than half a Foot, and are ſet four or five Inches apart, in Lines about eighteen Inches diſtant from one another: And there is a Sort of *Dwarf-Peas* may be ſown in *May* or *June*, to have a conſtant Supply of young *Peas*; the ſmalleſt Sort are ſown in Edgings; and being ſown upon a gentle Hot-bed, the firſt Week in *September*, will produce *Peas* in the Winter.

The *Spaniſh Chardones*, which are now ſown in the natural Ground, are order'd as follows: You are to make Holes for the Seeds about five or ſix Feet Diſtance, and put four or five Seeds in each Hole;

Hole; when they are come up, leave growing only one ſtrong Plant in a Hole for blanching.

Roſemary and *Lavender* are raiſed from Slips planted in this Month, which quickly take Root if they are Shoots of the laſt Year; but if they are older, they will not grow: Theſe Herbs are apt to ſuffer by Froſts; and ſhould be planted in the drieſt and warmeſt Parts of Gardens: They love a light ſandy Soil.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Reaſon why the Bloſſoms or young Fruit fall off from vigorous *Peach-Trees* in this Month, has been compared to a Nurſe over much abounding with Milk, by which Means the Child is frequently in Danger of being choak'd: It is on this Principle the Experienced have directed the laying Branches of Trees horizontally, and keeping them free from great Wood, and perpendicular Shoots in the Middle, that the Sap may be carried in ſuch due Proportion and Quantity as is neceſſary; which is more eaſy to

to be effected by horizontal than perpendicular Shoots: And to the Purpoſe of having a ſufficient Quantity of Fruit, too much Vigour is as pernicious as too little.

To manage ungovernable *Pears* and *Apple-Trees* that do not bear Fruit, take off the Bark of the ſtrongeſt Branches about a quarter of an Inch, or half an Inch, or an Inch, according to the Bigneſs of the Branch, and taking it entirely away to the Wood. Theſe Branches will continue to bear Fruit for ſeveral Years; and when they die at laſt, there are always in a *Pear-Tree* ſufficient Number of others to ſucceed them, eſpecially in the Middle of the Tree, which ought to undergo the ſame Diſcipline, if they are ungovernable. This Work is beſt done in *March* or *April*; but it is not to be practis'd on tall *Standards*, but only on low *Dwarfs* or *Wall-Trees*.

To relieve *Cherry-Trees* that are not in a thriving Condition, they are this Month to be *ſlit down perpendicularly* with the Point of a Knife, juſt entering

ing

ing the Bark of the Stem of the Tree, to prevent their being what we call Hide-bound; the Grain of their Bark running horizontally, contrary to moſt other Trees. For want of this Operation, *Cherry Trees* will continue in an unthriving State for ten or fifteen Years together; but after they have been thus ſlit, they thrive and proſper wonderfully.

There are many Ways preſcribed to deſtroy *Snails* and *Slugs*, which are great Devourers of the young knit Wall-Fruit; ſome adviſe the laying Tobacco-Duſt, Soot, Saw-Duſt, or Barley-Chaff, round about the Stems of Trees and Plants as a ſure Remedy, which indeed will keep them off for a little Time, but the firſt Rain that falls, leaves them at Liberty; nor are we more ſucceſsful in putting Tar upon the Stems of Trees, which a few warm Days will dry up: But the beſt Contrivance hitherto diſcovered for this Purpoſe, is to wrap about the Stem of a Tree two or three Rounds of Line, or Rope made of Horſe-Hair, ſuch as are commonly

us'd

us'd to hang Cloaths upon; theſe are ſo full of Stubs and ſtraggling Points of the Hair, that neither a *Snail* nor *Slug* can paſs over them, without wounding themſelves to Death; ſo that the Head of the Tree if it be a *Standard* or *Dwarf*, can receive no Harm from them, if we ſecure the Bottom of the Stems; but to preſerve a *Wall-Tree*, we muſt uſe a little more Caution; for beſides preventing their Paſſage up the Stem of the Tree, we muſt faſten one of theſe Ropes cloſe to the Wall, ſo as to incloſe all the Branches of the Tree, and allow Space enough to nail up the Summer Shoots within the Compaſs of the Hair Line; which is to be ſo diſpoſed, that as the Tree increaſes in Stature, and ſpreads more and more upon the Wall, the ſame Rope may be altered to ſerve for ſeveral Years.

Theſe Lines are beſt for this Uſe, when the Hair they are made of is very ſhort; for then they will be full of Points, and compleatly armed againſt any Attempts of theſe deſtructive Vermin: In *Eſpaliers* of Fruit-Trees, it is

only neceſſary to wrap theſe Hair-Lines about the Stems of Trees near the Roots, and about the Bottom of every Stake, which is to be done in the Winter when the *Snails* are laid up in their cloſe Quarters. To preſerve Plants and Herbs, which are liable to be deſtroy'd by *Slugs* or *Snails*, the Hair-Lines are to be faſtened about the Edges of the Beds they are planted in.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN this Month and Beginning of *May*, we ſow the Seeds of the *Carnation*, a Flower of all others the moſt delightful, as well for the agreeable Smell as for its beautiful Colours; the Varieties whereof are hardly to be numbered, every Year producing new Sorts of it from Seeds. The Compoſt proper for this Flower, is made of ſandy Loam, and well conſumed *Melon* Earth, two Loads of the former to one Load of the latter; ſift theſe well together, and let them lie in a Heap for a Time to mellow; then ſift it a ſecond Time either to ſow the *Carnation* Seeds in, or to

plant

plant your Layers or Roots of them upon. Having filled your Pots with this Earth, and ſmoothed on the Top, ſprinkle on your Seeds, and covering them with the ſame Compoſt, preſs it gently with a Board, and let them ſtand expos'd to the Weather; the Seed will come up in about three Weeks, and the young Plants be big enough to tranſplant into Beds the *July* following, where they muſt be ſet about ten Inches diſtant from one another, and ſhaded from the Sun with Mats for about three Weeks, uncovering them every Evening for the Benefit of the refreſhing Dews. In the ſecond Year after ſowing, you will find many Varieties from the Seedling Plants; and whatever Rarities appear, muſt be laid down as ſoon as poſſible, by cutting half through a Joint, and ſplitting the Internode upwards half Way to the other Joint above it; then the wounded Part muſt be buried in the Earth, and faſten'd down with a Hook of Wood till it takes Root, and can ſhift for itſelf, which will be in two Months Time if

the Earth be light: The Time of laying down the Layers of the Seedlings is uncertain; but the moſt proper Seaſon for this Work is in *July*, as ſoon as the Layers are big enough for the Operation, that they may get Roots betimes to be taken from their Stocks, and be tranſplanted early in the Autumn, where they are to remain all Winter; tho' ſome chuſe to leave them on the old Roots till *March*, before they tranſplant them; but this is not ſo ſafe as the other. When planted (which is done with Earth about the Roots, the dead Leaves being cut off, and the Tops too long) they muſt not only be ſhaded and defended from the Sun for ſome Time, but ſhould alſo, during the Winter, be near ſome Place of Shelter to guard againſt ſevere Froſts: About *April*, when the Flower-Stems begin to put forth, you are to place by each Flower a ſtrait Stick of about four Feet long, and tie the Spindles to it as they ſhoot; ſo ſoon as the Flower-Buds appear, leave only one or two of the largeſt upon each Flower-Stem to bloſ-

ſom,

ſom, and about ten Days before the Flowers open themſelves, the round podded Kinds will begin to crack their Huſks on one Side, when a careful Gardener, with a fine Needle, is to ſplit or open the Huſk on the oppoſite Side to the natural Fraction; and about three or four Days before the compleat Opening of the Flower, you muſt cut off with a Pair of Sciſſars, the Points on the Top of the Flower-pod, and ſupply the Vacancies or Openings on each Side of the Huſk with two ſmall Pieces of Vellum or Oil-cloth, which may be eaſily ſlip'd between the Flower-Leaves and the Inſide of the Huſk, by which Means the Flower will diſplay its Parts equally on all Sides, and be of a regular Figure. And beſides this Care, it is a common Practice, when the Bloſſom begins to ſhew its Colours, to ſhelter it from the extream Heat of the Sun, either with a Trencher-like Board, or ſome other Device of the like Nature faſtened to the Sticks. It would be proper to leave to thoſe Flowers that burſt,

three or four Stems to a Root, and three or four Pods to a Stem of whole Blowers.

The Gardeners divide the ſeveral Kinds of this Flower into five Claſſes, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *Piketees*, *Painted Ladies*, *Beazarts*, *Flakes* and *Flames*: The *Piketees* are of a white Ground, ſpotted Colour, or pounc'd with red or purple; the *Painted Ladies* have their *Petals* ting'd on the upper Side, either with red or purple, and the under Side of the Leaves is plain white; the *Beazarts* are ſtrip'd with four diſtinct Colours; the *Flakes* are of two Colours or more, always ſtrip'd; and the *Flames* have a red Ground ſtrip'd with Black or very dark Colours. Each of theſe Claſſes is very numerous, but the *Piketees* abundantly ſo. Theſe Flowers are the Pride of the Summer, as *Tulips* are the Glory of the Spring.

The Seeds of this Flower is gathered the latter End of *September*, in dry Weather; gather them with the Stalks they grow upon, and let them remain expos'd to the Sun thro' a Glaſs for a Month or two, without opening any of the

the Huſks till the Time the Seeds are to be ſown.

The *Columbine*, for its Variety, is acceptable to the Floriſt: The Seeds are ſown in the Nurſery in this Month; from thence you may remove your choice Plants to your Garden, and they will yield Flowers the next Year: The Roots of this Flower will continue in good Order three or four Years; but againſt that Time you are to have a freſh Supply.

Scarlet-Beans make a pretty Shew, and continue in Bloſſom ſeveral Months; they climb up Buſhes or Sticks ſet for that Purpoſe; or they may be more properly faſtened to a Wall, where the Branches will ſpread advantageouſly. The Seed is annually ſown in this Month, in good Ground well expoſed to the Sun.

The *Amaranthus* is an Annual propagated on a Hot-bed; the Seeds being ſown in this Month or *March*, are to be raiſed under Glaſſes in the hotteſt Part of your Garden. This is a

curious Plant, bearing fine Tufts of Flowers.

The *African Marigold* is an Annual raiſed on a Hot-bed; and the *Cyanus*, of which there are ſeveral Colours, is an Annual propagated on the natural Ground, by ſowing the Seeds in this Month in a light Soil.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

WE have now Plenty of *Cucumbers* upon the Hot-beds made the Beginning of *February*; and *Muſhrooms* upon Beds made about the ſame Time. And about the End of this Month, *Kidney-Beans*, ſown upon a Hot-bed in the Middle of *February*, will be fit to gather. Upon the Hot-beds we have now alſo ſome young *Purſlane*.

Young *Radiſhes* are now very plentiful; and towards the End of the Month, ſome of the *Dutch* brown *Lettuce*, which has ſtood the Winter, will begin to cabbage. The *Sallads* upon the natural

tural Ground are *Creſſes*, *Radiſh*, *Turnip*, *Spinach* and *Muſtard*; and the other Herbs proper to mix with them, are *Burnet*, *Taragon*, and young *Onions*.

We have now *Scallions* and *Leeks*, and ſweet Herbs growing of all Sorts. Young *Carrots* ſown in Autumn, and ſome Sprouts from the old Stems of *Cabbages* and *Coleworts*, or young *Cabbage-Plants*; and *Radiſh-Tops* are at this Time good boiling Greens, till others that are better come to Maturity.

In this Month we have Plenty of *Aſparagus* upon the natural Beds, where it makes its Appearance in the Gardens near *London*, the firſt Week of this Month; but in the more ſouthern Parts of *England*, as in ſome Parts of *Devonſhire*, *Aſparagus* are cut a Fortnight ſooner.

Fruits yet laſting are, ſeveral Sorts of *Pears* and *Apples*.

Ripe *Cherries* and large green *Apricots* are now to be found in Plenty in Fruit-Gardens; and alſo ripe *Strawberries* upon thoſe Plants which have

had the Aſſiſtance of Hot-beds to ripen them.

We have in the FLOWER-GARDEN this Month great Variety of *Ranunculus's* and double *Anemonies*; about the Middle of this Month, we have the *Auricula's*, and towards the End ſome *Tulips*. The *Crown Imperial* ſtill continues to flower; as do alſo the double *Violets*, double *Hepatica's*, and the *Polyanthus*. We have ſeveral Kinds of the *Narciſſus* and double *Jonquils* now in their Prime; ſeveral Sorts of *Iris's* and *Fritillaries*, with ſome *Hyacinths*; and likewiſe *Cyclamen*, ſome *Stock Gilly-flowers*, and ſingle *Peonies* at the End.

You muſt obſerve to water your *Anana's* or *Pine-Apples* often, and give them Air in the Heat of the Day, and tranſplant thoſe that want bigger Pots.

In the GREEN-HOUSE there are *Orange-Flowers*, *Aloes*, and ſome Kinds of the *Geranium*; and the *Lilac*, *Laburnum*, *Arbor Judæ*, *Perſian Jeſſamine*, and other Shrubs are now in Flower.

MAY.

MAY.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN give your *Melons* Air in the Middle of the Day, and look to your *Melon* Ridges, weeding them, and carefully pruning off the Water-branches, which are known by their Flatneſs and extraordinary Breadth; it is alſo neceſſary to pinch off the Tops of ſuch Runners as have Fruit upon them, having three or four Joints always beyond the Fruit, and taking Care that the Fruit be well ſheltered with Leaves from the Power of the Sun, otherwiſe their Growth will be ſpoil'd; but when the Growth is perfected, we cannot expoſe them too much to the Sun for ripening. If the Seaſon be dry, rather float the Alleys between the *Melon* Ridges, than pour Water upon the Plants, or near

the Stems: Pond-Water is eſteemed the beſt for this Plant, being well expoſed to the Sun.

About the Beginning of this Month ſow *Cucumbers* in the natural Ground, both for Sallads and Pickling; put about twelve Seeds in each Hole, but leave only four or five when they come up: Let the Earth be freſh and well work'd with a Spade, rather light than ſtiff, and a Plantation of this Kind will produce almoſt twice as much Fruit as one of the ſame Quantity of Ground forc'd with Dung. *Cucumbers* are great Lovers of watering; but much Water ſpoils our *Melons*.

A Method to raiſe *Cucumbers* for pickling: Sow them in a Drill, as you do *Peas* or *French-Beans*; and put a Row of bruſhy Sticks on each Side of them. The Rows muſt be four or five Feet aſunder, and if they be ſowed in the South Border where there is a Vacancy, and nailed up againſt the Wall, will make them grow ſtraiter and finer flavour'd, than thoſe on the Ground.

Replant

Replant *Imperial* and *Sileſia-Lettuce*, if you have any large enough: And if any of the *Imperial-Lettuces* are cabbaged, cut the Tops of them croſs-wiſe, that the Flower-Stems may the more readily ſhoot for ſeeding. Sow ſome of the *Dutch* brown and white *Goſs-Lettuce*, to be planted out for cabbaging in *June*. Sow yet ſome *Radiſhes* and *Endive* very thin, to be blanched without tranſplanting: And now we may ſow *Purſlane* upon the natural Ground, and *Cabbage-Seed*.

Tranſplant *Cauliflower* Plants; and make your firſt Drills for *Sellery*, if your Plants are large enough. Plant out *Cabbages*, and *Beet-Chard*; and you may yet ſow *Sweet-Marjoram*, *Thyme*, *Gillyflowers*, and other aromatick and tender Plants. And whatever has been neglected in the laſt Month, muſt be delayed no longer than the ſecond Week in this.

Continue to deſtroy Weeds, before they ſhed their Seed; and deſtroy the Neſt of Caterpillars and other Inſects which annoy your Trees; and prune

off all crumpled Leaves, for they harbour the worſt of Vermin. Water new planted Trees, *Aſparagus*, &c. if the Weather be dry.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN it now is the Time to tie up the Shoots of the *Vine* to the Props, leaving only three or four of the boldeſt Shoots; and you are to looſen or diſengage ſuch Branches of the *Vine*, as will be obſerv'd ſometimes to be bound between the Joints of the Wall or behind the larger Wood. At the latter End of this Month begin to nail the moſt forward Branches of the *Vine*, where Fruit is cloſe to the Wall; and all fruitleſs Shoots of the *Vine* are now to be pick'd off in their very Buds.

Peaches and *Apricots* are to be very carefully and diſcreetly thinn'd of their ſuperabundant Fruit; for too many on a Tree make the whole inſipid; and therefore two Fruit upon one Branch are eſteemed ſufficient. All dry withered Branches from *Wall-Trees* are now to be taken away; and the Trees to

to be cleanſed from Snails, Cankers, *&c.*

We may now begin the Summer pruning of *Pears*, cutting off the Shoots of this Year that come forward to two Inches, taking out the reſt in the Middle where they crowd one another entirely; but, at the Extremities of the Tree, they may be let alone to the Winter-pruning, if there be Room. All perpendicular Shoots in the Middle of *Dwarfs*, ſhould alſo be this Month reduced to an Inch or two.

The Summer *Bon Chreſien* Pear ſhould never feel the Knife but in this Month, except it be to cut out great Wood entirely; becauſe if it has Room it will bear at the End of the Shoots.

Clip off the Extremities of the Shoots of *Gooſeberries*, which will in a great Meaſure prevent or kill the Canker-Worm.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre* repeat the ſowing of many annual Flowers, ſuch as the *Annual Stock*, *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, and *Candy-Tufts*, giving them frequent Waterings,

ings till they come up. The firſt Week of this Month ſow *Carnation Seeds*, this being the beſt Seaſon for that Purpoſe; and be careful to tie up the Spindles of your *Carnations*. Cut down the Leaves and Flower-Stems of the *Crocus*, and other bulbous-rooted Flowers that have done blowing, unleſs it be thoſe you deſign for Seed: Gather your *Anemony-Seed* as it ripens. *Auriculas*, that have done blowing, ſhould be removed off the Stage under a ſhady Wall or Pale, till the Heat of the Summer is over.

Shade your choice *Tulips* from the Mid-day Sun, and defend them from Rains; when they have done flowering, break off their Seed-pods, which will add Strength to the Roots. Plant *Stock-Gillyflowers* in Beds; and when the Weather is ſettled, all your choice annual Flowers, as the *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Amaranthus*, *Baſils*, *Convulvulus*, &c. are to be tranſplanted.

Plant Cuttings of the *Ficoides* and *Sedums*, of the *Pyracantha*, the *Paſſion-Tree*, the *Arabian Jeſſamine*, the *Geranium*,

nium, *Amomum Plinii*, and other ſuch like exotick Shrubs in ſome open Border, where they will take Root better than in Pots. Lay Layers of the *Myrtle*, *Oleander*, &c. And about the tenth of this Month, inarch *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees* upon the *Orange-Stocks*, and by the Middle of *Auguſt* bearing Plants may be cut from the Mother-Trees. Inarch alſo the *Spaniſh* white, *Arabian* and *Ivy Leaf Jeſſamine*, upon ſtrong Stocks of the common white *Jeſſamine*, and the yellow *Indian Jeſſamine* on the *Engliſh* yellow.

About the fifteenth of this Month, if the Weather be gentle and ſettled, bring your *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees* out of the Conſervatory; and when the *Mulberry-Tree* begins to open and put forth its Leaves, this Work may be done with Safety. There are ſeveral Degrees of Heat or Cold neceſſary to the Vegetation of ſeveral Kinds of Plants: The Temperature of the Air in *January* puſhes forth the Buds of the *Elder-Tree*; the greater Warmth in *February* puts the *Gooſeberry-Buſh* and

ſome

ſome Sorts of *Quickſets* in Motion; in *March* the *Almond* and the *Peach-Tree* bloſſom; in *April* the *Elm* and ſome other Trees begin to open their Leaves; and the *Mulberry* will not ſtir till the Weather of this Month is ſettled.

The WORKS *of this Month*, HOW PERFORM'D.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN and FRUIT-GARDEN, a careful Gardener will now be daily *viſiting every Part of his Care*, not only diſciplining the unruly, but comforting and encouraging the weak Plants; accordingly all new planted Trees are in eſpecial Manner to be watched, leaſt ſome of them pine and languiſh for Want of ſeaſonable Help: Such therefore as are obſerved to be in a declining State, ought to be ſhelter'd with Boards and Mats; for tho' the Sun gives Life and Motion to vegetable Nature, and is the greateſt Bleſſing to Plants and Trees, yet thoſe that are weak, are apt to be overpowered with its Heat, and will manifeſtly

ſeſtly die away upon its too frequent and ſudden Returns, and unguarded Influence. This Obſervation ſufficiently ſhews the Analogy there is betwixt Plants and Animals, and particularly the human Race, for we frequently find, in a ſevere Seaſon, the Bodies of ſome Men are very ſuſceptible of Injury, by a too ſudden Approach to a large Fire, at which there are many Perſons will ſwoon and die away.

Towards the latter End of this Month there is an Operation to be perform'd, by *ſhortening over luxuriant Branches* in all Fruit-Trees, except *Vines*, to two Inches of the Place from whence they ſhoot: Winter pruning, inſtead of taking from, gives Vigour to a Tree; but this Operation now, when Nature is in its full Career, gives a great Damp and Check to its Courſe. The ſhortening luxuriant Branches this Month, reſpects not only ſuch Branches as are intended to be left to fill a void Place; but alſo all vigorous Shoots made from the Place of Inoculation in the Nurſery, as well as the ſame made from

new

new planted Trees, eſpecially *Apricots* and *Peaches*, which are apt to be in greateſt Danger from too much Vigour.

By late Diſcoveries we learn, that *Fruit-Trees may be tranſplanted in the Summer Months*, from *May* to *Auguſt*, even when the Trees are in Bloſſom: The Method of tranſplanting is by preparing Holes for them before you begin to take them up, and the Earth taken out of the Holes you are to make very fine, and mix with Water in large Tubs, to the Conſiſtence of thin Batter, with which each Hole is filled for the Tree to be planted in, before the earthy Parts have Time to ſettle or fall to the Bottom: A Tree thus planted in Batter, has its Roots immediately incloſed and guarded from the Air; and as the Seaſon now diſpoſes every Part of the Tree for Growth and Shooting, it loſes very little of its Vigour, if you are careful of its Roots, to wound few of them at the taking the Tree out of the Ground, or have not let them grow dry in the Paſſage from one Place

to

to another. This Pap, though it be of Uſe in Summer Plantations, yet in the uſual Winter Plantations it is pernicious; for it will then chill and rot the Root of your Trees.

As the cutting and wounding ſome Roots of a Tree, and among them of the capital ones, cannot be avoided, a Mixture of Gum has been contrived to plaiſter over the wounded Parts of the great Roots and prevent the Air and Wet penetrating too much into the Veſſels of the Roots; and it has been thought adviſeable at the ſame Time, if the Root be very large, to mark its correſponding Limb or Branch in the Head, to be cut off about a Fortnight afterwards in the ſame Proportion, and to be then plaiſtered in the ſame Manner as the Root was done before. This Plaiſtering of the wounded Parts of a Tree is of great Uſe, being carefully applied as ſoon as any Limb or Branch is cut off.

In the Removal of Trees, Care muſt be taken that it be ſudden; for if the Roots are permitted to grow the leaſt dry,

dry, we may presently discern a Failure in the Top Branches, which will require Time to redress: And for this Reason it has been thought impossible to remove a large Tree to any considerable Distance.

In this last Way of Planting, there is one Convenience which is not in the common Way; and that is, that here we are not to take up the Tree with any Earth about the Roots, which makes the Transportation more easy: And by this Method, and the Assistance of prepar'd Gums, and a viscous Preparation, *Peach-Trees*, *Nectarines*, *Pear-Trees*, *Plum-Trees*, and *Cherry-Trees*, with Fruit upon them both green and ripe, may be removed, tho' the Trees are six or seven Years old.

Trees of all Sorts may be thus transplanted in the Summer.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre*, we have now the Care of several curious Plants. The *Ficoides*, which is propagated by the Cuttings, being planted abroad in a natural Bed of

of Earth in this Month, will be fit to put in Pots in *Auguſt*, where it may remain in the open Air till the latter End of *September*: Some Kinds of this Plant are annual, and therefore muſt be raiſed from Seeds every Year; and one Sort of it will ſtand the Winter, if we raiſe young Plants of it about *July* or *Auguſt*, that do not bloſſom in three or four Months. The Shrub Kinds which have their Stalks woody, will bear moderate Waterings; but the others, which are more ſucculent, muſt have very little Water. Theſe Plants are to have the Advantage of the Sun, to open their Bloſſoms; unleſs it be two Kinds, which only flower in the Night. The Cuttings of theſe Plants ſhould not be planted, before the wounded Parts are dried a Day or two in the Sun.

The *Sedums*, eſpecially the Tree Kind of them, are ſome of the moſt beautiful ſucculent extoick Plants belonging to the *Green-Houſe*: They love a light ſandy Soil, and are eaſily propagated from Branches ſent in the Earth, in this

or

or any of the Summer Months, giving them very little Water, and as much Air and Shade as poſſible in the Summer; and no Water in the Winter.

The *Torch Thiſtle* is a ſucculent Plant propagated from Cuttings, planted between *May* and the End of *July*; they are to be planted upon a little Hill in the Middle of the Pot, for they can hardly endure Water; and they are to ſtand abroad about twenty Days to take Root, before put into the Hot-bed, obſerving to water them at their firſt putting in Pots; and during the Summer Months they may now and then be gently refreſhed. The beſt Compoſt for theſe Plants is the Rubbiſh of old Walls, mixed with about one third of ſandy Soil. This Plant bears no Leaves.

The *Geranium*, of which there are ſeveral Sorts, ſome of them bearing large Cluſters of Pink-colour'd Flowers, has the Name of *Cranes-Bill* from the Seeds, which ſomewhat reſemble the Beak of a *Crane*. The Cuttings of this

this Shrub are planted about the End of *May* in natural Ground, where they will become handſome Plants fit to be potted the *Auguſt* following. They love a medium Soil without Dung, and delight in Water; and are to be houſed with the *Orange-Trees*. Theſe Plants are alſo propagated from Seeds ſown in *March* on Hot-beds.

The *Amomum Plinii*, or Night-Shade, is a pretty Shrub rais'd from Cuttings put in the natural Ground in this Month; during the Summer it muſt ſtand in ſome Place defended from the Sun, and be conſtantly ſupplied with Water; but it will not bear Fruit if it be ſet under Trees. It is thought this Plant is hardy enough to ſtand abroad all the Year.

The *Arabian Jeſſamine* is propagated from Cuttings taken off in this Month or *April*, when theſe Plants ſhould be always pruned to within ſix Inches of the laſt Year's Shoot, more or leſs, according to the Strength of the Plant, and have freſh Earth put to their Roots; by Means of this Pruning they will

ſhoot

ſhoot near a Foot in a Summer. The Earth this Plant chiefly delights in is at leaſt two Parts in three of Sand, and the reſt freſh Mould from under a Turf: And it is more injured by Wet than Cold.

The *Myrtle-Tree* is increaſed by Layers in this Month; the youngeſt Shoots that are tender, muſt be bent into the Earth after it is well ſtirred, and being often refreſhed with Water, will take Root, and be fit to take off from the Mother-Plants the Spring following: In *July* the Cuttings of this Tree are planted, ſtripping off the Leaves two Inches from each Cutting, and ſetting them that Depth about an Inch apart, in Pots of fine light Earth, watering them frequently till they have taken Root, which will be about the latter End of *Auguſt*: This young Plantation is to remain till the ſecond of *March* before they are tranſplanted into ſingle Pots. About the Middle of *April*, ſuch old Trees as are in a bad State may be pruned about the Roots, and have freſh Earth put to them; and

have the Branches of their Heads cut within three or four Inches of the Stem.

The *Melianthus* is a Plant propagated with Eaſe from Slips taken from about the Roots any Time between *May* and *Auguſt*: It delights in a ſandy Soil, and much Water, eſpecially the large Kind of it, which will ſtand abroad during the Winter, and produces Spikes of Flowers every Year.

The *Oleander* Plant has many Varieties; the moſt common of them is the *Scarlet-Oleander*, which is ſo hardy that it may be kept abroad all the Winter under a South Wall: But the ſweet-ſcented *Oleanders*, with ſingle and double Flowers are more tender, and ſhould be houſed with the *Orange-Trees*. Theſe Shrubs are raiſed by Layers in this Month or *April*, which will take Root to tranſplant the *Auguſt* following; they love a medium Soil, without Mixture, and moderate Watering.

The *Pyracantha* is an *Evergreen* Plant raiſed from Cuttings planted in this Month or *June*; the Cuttings, which are to be freſh tender Twigs, are to be

planted in Pots of fine Earth, and watered frequently, keeping them from the Sun till the following Winter, at which Time a warm Expoſure will be helpful to them, and prepare them to make ſtrong Shoots in the Spring. This Tree may be alſo raiſed by Seeds and Layers; and delights in a dry gravelly Soil, unmixed with Dung or other rich Manure.

Orange and *Lemon-Trees* may this Month be removed and tranſplanted without Danger, as well as brought out of the Conſervatory: Upon bringing out your *Orange-Trees*, and other Exoticks, bruſh and cleanſe them from the Duſt they have contracted in the Houſe, unleſs a gentle Shower of Rain ſaves you the Labour; give them alſo freſh Earth on the Surface of their Pots or Caſes, and water them well, when they are placed in the Order they ſhould ſtand.

When you tranſplant or remove *Orange-Trees*, you are to do it carefully, without injuring their Bodies; let the Caſes for your Trees be filled with a

Compoſition of two Parts ſandy Loam, one Part rotten Dung, and one Part white Sand. When your *Orange-Trees* are ſo removed, give them frequent Waterings, but without wetting either the Stem or the Leaves; ſet them in the Shade for a Fortnight, and let them have the Sun by Degrees. The Sun ſhould at no Time be too hot upon *Orange-Trees*, for that will make their Leaves turn yellow.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

IN this Month we have great Plenty of *Aſparagus*; and *Cauliflowers* are now in their Perfection: The *Imperial*, *Royal*, *Sileſia*, and many other Kinds of *Cabbage-Lettuces* are in their Prime, and very proper Sallads for this Seaſon, with Mixtures of young *Burnet*, *Purſlane*, the Flowers of the ſmall *Naſturtium* and *Cucumbers*. The ſmall Herbs, which were the Sallads of the laſt Month, are now to be rejected.

The *Carrots* ſown upon the Hot-beds in *February*, are now very good; but thoſe remaining of the Crop ſown at *Michaelmas*, are paſt Uſe. *Spinach* is yet fit for Uſe; and we have ſtill ſome *Kidney-Beans* on Hot-beds. This Month we gather *Peas* and *Beans* from thoſe ſown in *October*; and have plenty of *Artichokes*.

We have now green *Gooſeberries* for Tarts; and towards the End we have ripe *Scarlet-Strawberries* in the natural Ground: Alſo the common *May Cherry*, with ſome few of the *May Duke Cherries* againſt Walls; and green *Apricots* for Tarts. Several Sorts of *Pears* and *Apples* remain eatable.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, the choiceſt *Tulips* are now in their Bloom, with many other Flowers, ſuch as the *Stock-Gillyflower*, double *Wall-Flower*, ſingle *Scarlet Lychnis*, *Monkſhood*, double *Pink*, *Sea-Pink*, *Candy-Tuft*, *Sweet-William*, *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, *Annual Stock*, *Periwinkle*, *Fox-Glove*, *Bulbous Iris*, ſome *Anemonies* and *Ranunculuſes* put late in the Ground, double white *Rocket*,

Rocket, *Canterbury Bells*, *Columbines*, *Larkſpurs*, *Poppies*, *Peonies*, *Fraxinella*, *Spiderwort*, *Cyanus*, *Martagons*, *Lillies*, *Orchis*, *Marigold*, *Lupines*.

And alſo *Honeyſuckles*, *Pyracantha*, *Syringa*, *Roſes*, *Spireas*, *Spaniſh Broom*, *Guilder-Roſes*, *Laburnum*, *Oranges*, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Geraniums*.

In the Water-Tubs, the yellow *Nymphea* or *Water-Lilly*, *Water-Ranunculus*, the *Flamula*, or *Spear-wort*, *Pond-Weeds*, &c.

JUNE.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, you may now ſow the large Sort of *Peas* about four or five Inches apart, allowing three or four Feet Diſtance between the Lines; and theſe will afford a good Crop in *September*. Sow *Kidney-Beans*; and you

may alſo ſow *Radiſhes* and *Endive*, with ſome *Lettuces* for cabbaging.

Replant *Cabbage-Lettuces*, which are large enough for that Purpoſe; tranſplant *Leeks* in light rich Ground, at ſix Inches Diſtance from each other: But after the firſt Week in this Month, you are to cut no *Aſparagus* by reaſon it will impoveriſh the Roots.

It is now a proper Time if the Weather be dry, to gather Herbs for drying, to lay up for the Winter, ſuch as *Sage*, *Mint*, *Carduus*, *Sweet-Marjoram*, *Thyme*, *Lavender*, *Roſemary*, &c. Some Perſons recommend this Work to be done in the full of the Moon, and that the Herbs be carefully turned as you do Hay, by which Means they will retain their Virtue and Smell; and to preſerve their Colour, drying them in the Shade will effect it.

The Gardener is now to be as diligent in preſerving his Plants from the ſcorching Sun, as he has been in the former Months, to guard them againſt Froſts: All Plants, eſpecially thoſe that have been lately tranſplanted, are to be

be refreſhed with moderate Waterings about their extreme Fibres; and this Work is now to be done in the Evenings.

Stir up ſtiff Ground to preſerve it from chopping, and continue to deſtroy Weeds.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN this Month, *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and *Plums*, expect their Summer Nailing; and likewiſe Pruning, to let the Sun come to the Fruit, and avoid too much Confuſion. The Shoots of *Peaches*, whoſe Leaves are infected by Blights, and begin to appear curl'd at the Extremities, are to be carefully pruned off.

The luxuriant Growth of *Vines* is now to be check'd by a Summer Pruning, wherein the Branches are to be ſhortened at the fourth or fifth Bud beyond the Fruit: But if a vigorous Branch be wanted to fill a void Place next Year, 'tis beſt to let that particular Branch alone till *October*. Continue to nail or otherwiſe faſten thoſe Branches of *Grapes* which project too much; and

take off all unprofitable Shoots not before diſcovered.

Look to your *Eſpaliers* of Fruit-Trees, and lay in good Store of Branches, as well to ſupply Vacancies as for bearing Fruit advantageouſly.

This is the Seaſon for budding or inoculating *Peaches*, *Apricots*, *Plums*, and other Stone-Fruits; and the different Sorts of *Roſes* may be budded on one Plant, and the different Sorts of *Honeyſuckles* on one Plant, and the different Sorts of *Lilacks* on one Plant, and the different Sorts of *Fig* may be put on one Tree, and *Currants* two or three Sorts together. But if the Weather be exceſſive hot and dry, it is beſt to be deferred a little longer.

In the FLOWER GARDEN and PARTERRE, tranſplant the Roots of *Cyclamen*, *Saffron*, and *Colchicum*. Continue to tranſplant *Annuals* after Rain, and ſow others to ſucceed thoſe ſown in the former Months. Collect choice aquatick Plants from Rivers, Ponds, Ditches, *&c.* and tranſplant them into your

your Water-Tubs, where they make a pretty Shew among other curious Plants; and this you may do when the Plants are in flower.

Pinks and double *Sweet-Williams*, and thoſe that are not ſtrong enough now, may be laid next Month.

Lay ſuch of your *Carnations* as are ſtrong enough to bear it, and carefully pick off their weak and moſt tender Flower-buds. Large podded *Carnations*, which commonly burſt, are now to be helped by opening the other Side of the Pod with a fine Penknife, without touching the Flower-Leaves: Deſtroy Earwigs on theſe Flowers, with Ox-Hoofs and Tobacco-Pipes.

'Tis now a good Time to take up your *Tulip*, and ſuch bulbous Roots as have done blowing; and let them be well dried before laid up in the Houſe. Take up and replant all Flower-Roots that will not endure to be out of the Ground. Gather *Auricula* and *Polyanthus-Seeds*, and preſerve it in the Pods till ſown.

It is now a proper Seaſon to clip Edgings of *Box*, *Evergreen* Hedges, *&c.* eſpecially after Rain.

Give your *Pine-Apples* frequent watering, and give them Air in the Heat of the Day, and you may tranſplant thoſe that want bigger Pots.

As to *Green-houſe Plants*, bring abroad your *Aloes*, *Torch-Thiſtles*, *Euphorbiums*, and tender *Tithymals*, and cleanſe them from Duſt; alſo pull off with Care decay'd Leaves of *Aloes*, and tranſplant them if there is Occaſion into larger Pots. And now you may take off the Off-ſets and Suckers growing about the Roots and Stems of your *Aloes*, and plant them abroad. We may alſo take off the Cuttings of the *Euphorbium* and *Torch-Thiſtle*, letting them lie in the Sun till the Wounds are heal'd before planted; and plant Leaves of the *Indian-Fig*.

Oranges (which are now in Flower) are to be watered frequently, a little at a Time, that the Fruit may ſet; and the Bloſſoms are to be picked off where they are too thick.

Now

Now roll Gravel-Walks, and continue to mow Graſs-Walks early in the Morning, and after Rain.

The WORKS *of this Month,* HOW PERFORM'D.

THE Buſineſs in the KITCHEN-GARDEN is little this Month beſides Weeding and Watering; but in the FRUIT-GARDEN, we have now the curious Operation of *Inoculating* Fruit-Trees; which is done as follows. About *Midſummer*, or a Month before or after, which are good Seaſons, take off a vigorous Shoot from any Tree you would propagate; then make choice of a Stock about three or four Years Growth, and in a ſmooth Part of it make a downright Slit in the Bark, a little above an Inch in Length, and another croſs-wiſe at the Top of that, to give Way to the Opening of the Bark: This being done, with your Penknife gently looſen the Bark from the Wood on both Sides, beginning at the Top; then prepare your Bud, by cutting it off with your Pen-

knife, and entering pretty deep into the Wood, as much above as below the Bud, to the Length of the Slit in the Stock: After the Bud is thus prepared with the Point of the Penknife and your Thumb, take out the woody Part of it (carefully preſerving the Eye of the Bud) then put your Bud in between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the croſs Slit, putting it downward by the Stalk where the Leaf grew till it exactly cloſes; then bind it about with coarſe woollen Yarn, the better to make all Parts of it regularly cloſe, and the Bud incorporate with the Stock; and the Operation is done.

The Bud will be incorporated with the Stock in three Weeks Time; and then you muſt looſen the Yarn, that it may not gall the Place too much: The quicker this Operation is perform'd the better; and you muſt put two Buds into one Stock of *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, that if one don't ſucceed, another may: And if your Buds inoculated in this Month do not hit, you may make a ſecond Attempt in the ſame Year, and

and on the ſame Stock, with good Succeſs. Any Time between the Beginning of this Month and the latter End of *Auguſt*, in good Weather, moſt Trees may be inoculated; and ſometimes *Pears* may be inoculated in *September*, and do very well: But Care is to be taken in all Inoculations, that the Branch and Shoot made Choice of for Buds to inoculate with, do not lie by any Time (as in Grafting) for it is to be immediately uſed.

Where Stocks are large, and thereby the Bark is become thick and ſtubborn, ſo that it will not readily part, nor handſomely cloſe up, you muſt be content to graft; but you may then inoculate on ſlender Shoots made near the grafting Place even the ſame Year. And as to Stocks in general, you cannot reaſonably expect Succeſs, if the Bark does not readily part from the Wood, on making an Inciſion with your Penknife, and the Sap run well.

Peaches,

Peaches, *Nectarines*, *Apricots*, *Plums*, and *Almonds*, may be budded all on one Tree.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre* we have this Month the Culture of the *Cyclamen*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Aloe*, *Euphorbium*, and *Indian Fig*. *Cyclamen* is propagated from Seeds ſown as ſoon as ripe, which are more like Roots than Seeds; and the Plants, which are beautiful as well in the Variegations of their Leaves as the Colour of their Flowers, love a light Soil, and can only be tranſplanted with Safety about *Midſummer*, when their Leaves are decay'd; and it is a general Rule, that all Bulbs may be ſafely tranſplanted when their Leaves and Flowers are decay'd.

The *Colchicum* delights in a ſandy Soil, and like the *Cyclamen*, will only bear tranſplanting about *Midſummer*, when the Roots are intirely at Reſt. This Plant has a Root ſomewhat like the Bulb of a *Tulip*, but its Flower reſembles that of a *Crocus*: And there are many

many Kinds of *Colchicums*; thoſe with ſingle white, and Pink-coloured Flowers, ſome with double Pink-coloured Bloſſoms, and others with Flowers chequer'd.

The *Saffron Crocus* is a Plant of great Uſe as well as Beauty; the Leaves appear as ſoon as the Flower is paſt, and remain all Winter, which in the Spring ſhould be tied together in Knots to help the Increaſe of the Roots; and theſe will be fit to remove or tranſplant about *Midſummer*. This Plant chiefly delights in chalky Ground, but it will proſper alſo in a ſandy Soil: And the *Piſtillum* contains the Saffron us'd in Medicine. The Roots of the ſeveral Kinds of *Crocus's* may be taken out of the Ground in this Month, and replanted with other Bulbs: They may be increas'd by Off-ſets, and love all a light Soil.

The *Aloe* is a ſucculent Plant, eſteem'd the moſt beautiful belonging to the *Green-Houſe*. There are many Sorts of it, the moſt common whereof are brought from *America*, but the greateſt

Variety

Variety of them we have from *Africa*: They are compos'd of many ſucculent Leaves long and ſharp at their Points, and uſually arm'd with *Spines*: The Leaves ſpring immediately from the Root, and are placed in a Round, repreſenting the Rays of the Sun; from their Center ſhoots forth the Flower-Stem, which ſometimes divides itſelf into Branches; and upon theſe Stems appear the Flowers. Theſe Plants in *Africa* grow in ſtony Places, and upon rocky Ground; and therefore the Earth proper for them is recommended to be one half ſandy Soil, and the other Rubbiſh of old Walls well ſifted and mix'd together: They are to be planted ſhallow in the Pots, raiſing the Earth about them, ſo that the Plant ſtands as it were upon a Hill; and when they require Water it muſt be given them without touching any Part of the Plants, which would endanger their rotting. The Seaſon for planting the Off-ſets of *Aloes*, is the latter End of this Month, and the Beginning of *July*, when they are to be let ſtand abroad about ten Days, and take

take the Rain if poſſible; when they begin to take Root, then they may be helped with a Hot-bed, but not before: But while *Aloes* are abroad, if the Weather be fair, they will require moderate Waterings once a Week when their Earth is very dry; and from the Time of their houſing till the Middle of *October*, gentle Refreſhments may be given them in the Mornings while the Sun is upon them; but from *October* to the Middle of *March* they muſt be kept very dry, and not have the leaſt Moiſture. In *May* give them freſh Earth; and they may be tranſplanted at that Seaſon, but without diſturbing the Roots; tho' the beſt Time for this Work is the Beginning of *Auguſt*, about a Fortnight before they are ſent into the Houſe. The Seeds of many Kinds of *Aloes* ripen in *England*, and may be ſown upon Hot-beds in *April*. Theſe and all other ſucculent Plants are very ſenſible of the leaſt Bruiſe; and the bruiſed Part muſt be preſently cut off, or the Plants will die.

The

The *Euphorbium* is a ſucculent exotick Plant, that may be rais'd in any of the Summer Months, with the Help of a Hot-bed. It delights in a rocky Soil, and requires very little Water; and being in its Nature tender, may be kept in the Houſe all the Year round. Theſe Plants abound in poiſonous milky Juice, which flows from them in great Quantities when they are wounded; ſo that the Cuttings taken from them for Increaſe, muſt be well dry'd in the Sun before they are put into the Earth. The *Fritillaria* is propagated by planting their Branches in a natural Bed of Earth, any Time between *June* and *Auguſt*, and they will ſoon be fit to plant into Pots; the moſt proper Earth for them is that directed for the *Aloe*.

The *Indian-Fig* is a Plant that grows one Leaf out of another; but they are rather Branches than Leaves. The Leaves of theſe Plants are generally of an oval Figure; ſome Sorts have them near a Foot in Length, and others not above two or three Inches; their Leaves are uſually ſet with Knots of Thorns at certain

certain Diſtances; ſome ſo very long, that the *Indians* make uſe of them as Pins. All theſe Plants delight in ſtony Places, and Rocks; and therefore 'tis beſt to give them Earth made with Lime, Rubbiſh, and ſandy Soil: They are raiſed by planting ſingle Leaves, about two Inches deep in Pots of the prepared Earth, (after their Wounds are dried) and letting them ſtand abroad till they take Root, before they have the Help of the Hot-bed. They love the Sun, and do well on Leads or Pavements: The Plantations of the Leaves ſhould be made during the Summer Months; and they are to be houſed with the *Aloes*: But there is a ſmall *Italian* Sort will ſtand abroad all the Winter. The Fruit of this Plant appears before the Flower.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month, of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

WE have now *Melons* of the firſt Ridges. The Sallads of this Month are compos'd of *Purſlane*, *Burnet*,

net, the Flowers of *Naſturtium Indicum*, and *Cabbage-Lettuces* of ſeveral Kinds, with ſome blanch'd *Endive* and *Cucumbers*. The Beginning of this Month we have plenty of *Artichokes*, *Garden-Beans*, *Peas*, and *Kidney-Beans*, and *Cauliflowers* in great Perfection.

We have ſome of the *Batterſea* and Sugar-loaf *Cabbages* fit to be cut; and begin to draw young *Carrots* and *Onions* ſown in *February*, and ſome young *Parſnips*. The Pot-Herbs in Uſe in the preceding Month are ſtill good: And the Flower Stems of *Burrage*, and *Burnet*, are now good in Cool-Tankards.

Green *Gooſeberries* for Tarts are gathered till about the End of this Month; and the ripe Fruits are *Strawberries*, *Raſberries*, *Currants*; *Cherries* of many Kinds, as the *Duke*, *White*, *Black* and *Red-Hearts*, &c. Alſo we have *Codlins* now fit for Uſe, and towards the End ſome *Jennetings*, and the *Maſculine Apricot*. In the forcing Frames, forward *Grapes* are now ripe, with *Peaches* and *Nectarines*.

Winter

Winter *Pears* and *Apples* are yet laſting. In the *Bark-Beds*, *Anana's* or *Pine-Apples*.

Obſerve to net your *Cherries* againſt the *Wall*, or *Dwarfs*, to keep them from the Birds.

The Flowers now blowing are the *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Canvolvulus*, *Amaranthus*, *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, *Candy-Tufts*, *Larkſpurs*, *Annual Stocks*, *Stock Gilliflowers*, double *Scarlet Lychnis*, *Roſe Campions*, *Campanula's*, *Sweet-Williams*, *Fox-Gloves*, *Sea-Pinks*, double *Pinks*, *Perwinkle*, *Cyanus*, *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Monkſhood*, *Sun-Flowers*, *Holy-Hocks*, *Naſturtium Indicum*, *Gentian*, *Scarlet Beans*, *Spiderwort*, *Sweet-Sultan*, *Poppies*, ſome *Carnations*, *Valerian*, double *Featherfew*, *Orchies*, *Lupines*, and *China-Pinks*.

Trees and Shrubs in Flower are the *Pomegranate*, *Olive*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Geranium*, *Ficoides*, *Sedum*, *Fritillaria*, *Roſe-Tree*, *Honey-ſuckle*, *Jeſſamine*, *Oleander*, *Spaniſh Broom*, *Indian-Fig*, &c.

And in the Water-Tubs we have the double white *Nymphea* or *Water Lilly*, the

the ſingle *Yellow*, the *Water-Violet*, and other Flowers.

JULY.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the third Week of this Month you are to ſow *Kidney-Beans*, and ſome *Peas* to bear in *September* and *October*; they are to be ſown where they may have Shelter from the froſty Nights in theſe Months. Sow *Cucumbers* upon a Bed made with dry Horſe-Litter, and cover'd with light Earth ten Inches thick; they muſt be cover'd at Night in *September*, with a common Frame and Glaſs, to keep them from Froſt and Rains; and by this Method you may have ſome *Cucumbers* till *Chriſtmas*. Make a Bed for *Muſhrooms*, as directed in *February*, and be ſure to cover it very thin with Earth.

About

About the Middle of the Month ſow *Royal Sileſia* and brown *Dutch*, white *Goſs*, and other Sorts of *Lettuces*, ſome whereof will be cabbag'd for Winter Uſe, and then are to be planted cloſe together, where they may be ſhelter'd with Glaſſes. Sow *Chervil*, and alſo *Carrots*, *Turnips*, and *Onions*, to ſtand the Winter. Plant *Cabbages* and *Savoys*, for Autumn and Winter Uſe; and plant out *Cauliflowers* to bloſſom in *September*.

Sow ſome *Cauliflowers* to ſtand the Winter; and the right Seaſon for this Work is chiefly to be regarded, if you propoſe to have good Flowers early in the Spring: The firſt Week in *Auguſt* is the beſt Time. Tranſplant *Endive* for blanching againſt Winter. And *Chardones* ſhould now be tied up with Hay or Strawbands for blanching.

Earth up *Sellery* in Drills, and plant out a new Crop to ſucceed the former. Take up *Shallots*, *Garlick*, and gather *Rocombole* when the Stalk turns yellow: And when the Stalks of *Onions* change Colour, pull them up in dry Weather,

and

and expoſe them to the Sun till they are well dried to lay up for Winter. Neglect not to gather ſuch Seeds as are fully grown, and colour'd in their Huſks; pulling up the whole Plants, and ſetting them upright in a Green-Houſe, or other Place, till the Seed-Pods are dry.

You are now to water plentifully all Herbs as are ſeeding, for a good watering or two is very helpful to the filling of the Seed. And you are now to water well thoſe Plants which ſtand abroad in Pots or Caſes; which have leſs Benefit from the Rains in this Seaſon, than the Plants in the open Ground. The ſudden Showers which may now fall, are of little Help to the Roots of Plants, ſo that they require frequent waterings; and the general Times of watering in this Month are from five in the Morning and Evening, until eight.

Hough and Weed as in the former Month. Deſtroy Waſps, Ants, and other Inſects, which in this Month are very numerous: And be careful to pick off all crumpled Leaves wherever you

ſee

ſee them; and the very Twigs, if they are curl'd, they being the Beds of deſtructive Creatures.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN now is the Time when *Vines* are in their full Strength, and puſh with the utmoſt Vigour; inſomuch, that the greateſt Confuſion imaginable will enſue, if they are neglected and left unprun'd this Month. The Vineyard alſo muſt be minded, by carefully tying the Fruit-Branches to the Props or *Eſpaliers*, and diligently removing all weak and fruitleſs Shoots, either by pinching or the Knife, and be kept free from Weeds all the Summer; and in Winter to fork up the Ground inſtead of digging it, which is far the better Way.

The Beginning of this Month *Apricots* are to be laid open to the Sun, by taking off ſome of the Leaves, that the Fruit may take its proper Beauty and Colour: And the latter End of the Month *Peaches* require the ſame Care. If any ſtrong Wood or Water-ſhoots puſh from the *Apricot* or *Peach-Tree*,

this Month, (unleſs a void Place wants to be fill'd) they ought to be entirely taken away: But their young ſhort Branches are to be carefully preſerv'd, nailing them to the Wall, and not ſhortening them.

The *Pear-Tree* is now to be regarded and diſciplin'd, if over vigorous; and all Branches that puſh forward are ſtill to be cut off to two Inches. Inoculation may be continued, eſpecially after Rain.

Watering plentifully a *Peach-Tree* full of Fruit, is a great Advantage to the ſwelling and ripening of the Fruit. And Fruit-Trees in Pots are now to be daily watered, otherwiſe their Fruit will drop off; but with this Care, they will perform Wonders. Fruit near the Ground, not too near, have a double Advantage, and may be expected to be large and firſt ripe.

Snails, Waſps, Flies, Earwigs, *&c.* being this Month the great Enemies to Wall-Fruit, particularly *Nectarines*, the moſt effectual Methods for their Deſtruction are to be put in Practice. In this

and

and the preceeding Month, Weeding ought to be diligently minded, that the Borders of Fruit-Trees, *&c.* and Alleys may be kept clean.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, we may continue to lay *Carnations* as they gather Strength, and often refreſh them with Water. Sow *Tulip-Seed*, which are now ripe, in Caſes of light Earth; ſow alſo ſome *Anemony-Seed*, and you may yet ſow ſome *Annuals* in Edgings, to blow in *September*.

Tranſplant ſuch Bulbs as you took not out of the Ground the laſt Month. Cut down the Flower-Stems of ſuch curious Flowers as have done blowing. Tie up and prune all your exotick Plants, which grow diſorderly; they will be cover'd with freſh Shoots before they are ſet into the Houſe. Gather ſuch Flower-Seeds as are ripe, drying them well in their Seed-Veſſels before they are beaten out, and after that, drying them in the Sun for a

Week or ten Days before you lay them up.

Continue to make Cuttings of the *Torch-Thiſtle*, *Indian Fig*, *Tythimals*, *Sedums*, and other ſucculent Plants. Raiſe *Myrtles* of Cuttings, according to the Directions given in *May*. Lay down young Shoots of the *Arabian Jeſſamine*. Set *Coffee-Tree* Berries, which are now ripe; and the Fruit of the *Anana's*.

Inoculate *Oranges* upon *Orange*-Stocks, and inarch and inoculate *Jeſſamines* and other choice Shrubs. Give freſh Earth to the Surface of *Orange* Tubs or Pots, once a Year, and thin the Bloſſoms where they are too thick; and alſo the Fruit when they are as big as *Peas*, and thin them according to the Bigneſs of the Tree.

Continue to roll Gravel-Walks well after Rain.

The WORKS *of this Month*, HOW PERFORM'D.

THE Exerciſes in the Garden are now for the moſt part gathering in

in the Fruits of our Labour beſtowed in the Winter and Spring Months; for we are arriv'd at that happy Seaſon, which affords us almoſt every Variety the KITCHEN-GARDEN, can produce; and if the Gardener has been diligent in the preceding Months, he now meets with the Reward due to his Induſtry.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Management of the *Vine* being the chief Concern of this Month, I ſhall ſay ſomething farther relating to it. It has been obſerved, that from a vigorous Shoot of a *Vine*, already once pruned, there will puſh again ſeveral *Midſummer* Shoots, weaker than the former, from the firſt, ſecond, and third Bud toward the Extremity; which Shoots are to be taken off, only remembering that it is proper to ſpare the laſt of ſuch Shoots, ſo far as to leave one Bud upon it, from whence Nature may exert itſelf a third Time in Autumn: For if thoſe Shoots were all entirely removed, the *Vine* would puſh at thoſe bear-

ing Buds which lie at the Bottom of the Shoots; the Effect whereof would be either the Want of Fruit at thoſe Places next Year, or a Neceſſity of pruning the Branch ſhorter than was intended, or is convenient in the Winter.

The *Vines* that run high, and bear chiefly out of the Knots of the old Wood, are not apt to make ſo much Confuſion as others, but will be ſatisfied with a ſingle Winter and one Summer Pruning; but then that very Want of Sap and Vigour to feed ſo many extended Branches, is the Reaſon why neither early, large, nor very good *Grapes* can ordinarily be expected: Extraordinary good Soils, and favourable Climates, or artificial Heats, may do much; but it is adviſeable to truſt altogether to the ſtrongeſt young Wood (cutting out every Year ſome of the old) in order to procure the largeſt and beſt *Grapes*.

There is no Danger in expoſing the *Grapes* this Month to the Sun; for though the *Vines* appear thin of Leaves and

and Wood, the Autumn Shoots will recover that Fault.

To guard againſt Waſps and other Inſects, which now devour the *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and other Fruit, we are to place Phials of Honey and Ale near the Fruit-Trees; and by this Means we may ſoon catch a large Quantity of them. Once every Week the Bottles are to be renewed. Put Nets over your *Grapes*, to preſerve them from the Birds.

Some Perſons recommend the cutting of Dew-Worms in ſmall Pieces, and ſtrewing them for Ants in proper Places, which they do not frequent; to theſe they will reſort in great Numbers, for Food, and may be eaſily deſtroy'd, by the Help of a Watering-Pot of ſcalding Water.

Water having a large Quantity of *Walnut-Tree* Leaves ſteeped in it a Fortnight or three Weeks, being poured on the Ground, will deſtroy Worms, and make them quit their Holes. And Worms may be taken by a Candle and

Lanthorn in a Summer's Evening after Rain.

In a dry Seaſon, if you take Lime and Brine, and Pot-Aſhes decocted in Water, and caſt it on your Graſs Plats, it will not only deſtroy the Worms, but improve the Graſs; and a Decoction of Tobacco Refuſe, will deſtroy Worms in Gravel-Walks.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre*, there are very few Works this Month. The *Coffee-Tree* is propagated from the Berries, which are now ripe, and of a bright red Colour; they may be immediately gathered for ſowing, cleaning their Seeds from the Pulp: You muſt ſet them ſingly about an Inch deep in Pots of fine Earth, and give them the Help of a Hot-bed, by which Means they will ſprout in leſs than ſix Weeks Time. This Plant is a very great Rarity.

The Fruit of the *Anana's* being ripe in this Month, if you cut off the Crown of Leaves which grows on the Top of it, and plant it in light ſandy Earth,

it

it will preſently take Root, with the Aſſiſtance of a Hot-bed.

Your *Anemony-Seeds* now ſown are to be often ſprinkled with Water.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

THE Sallads for this Month are *Cabbage-Lettuces*, *Purſlane*, *Taragon*, *Burnet*, young *Onions*, *Cucumbers*, Flowers of the *Naſturtium-Indicum*, and ſome *Endive* blanch'd.

We have now great Plenty of *Melons*, *Artichokes*, *Cauliflowers*, *Cabbages*, young *Carrots*, *Turnips* and *Beet*, *Peas*, *Garden-Beans*, and *Kidney-Beans*. And alſo all Sorts of Herbs for the Kitchen; which are now very good, eſpecially if the Gardener has remembered from Time to Time to cut them down for ſhooting afreſh.

Small *Cucumbers* for Pickling are in their Prime; and this is the beſt Month for the Pickling of *Cucumbers*.

Of Fruit we have this Month, *Gooſeberries*, *Currants*, *Raſberries*, *Cherries*,

early *Plums*, *Jenneting* and *Codling-Apples*, *Apricots*, *Peaches* and *Nectarines*; and towards the End of the Month, we have our firſt *Figs*, and ſome of the *July Grapes*. The *Apricots* are now in Perfection, but the *Peaches* are good for little yet.

The latter End of this Month we are rewarded with the *Orange*, the moſt noble Fruit in the Garden.

The *Carnation* is now the Glory of the Flower-Garden; and the other Flowers in blowing are, the *Amaranthus*, *Convolvulus*, *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Aſphodel*, *Tube-Roſe*, *Cardinal-Flower*, double *Scarlet-Lychnis*, *Campanula's*, *Virgin's-Bower*, *Sweet-Sultans*, *Marvel* of *Peru*, *Eagle-Flower*, *China-Pinks*, *Female-Balſam*, *Sunflowers*, *Hollyhocks*, *Fox-Gloves*, *Scarlet Beans*, double *Poppies*, *Gentian*, *Fraxinella*, *Naſturtium Indicum*, *Veronica*, *Nigella*, *Lupines*, *Spiderwort*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, and ſome of the late ſown *Annuals*.

Shrubs in Flower are the *Roſe-Tree*, *Tulip-Tree*, *Arbutus*, *Indian-Fig*, *Apocynum*, *Fritillaria-Caſſia*, *Oleander*, *Geranium*,

nium, *Paſſion-Tree*, *Jeſſamines* of ſeveral Kinds, *Pomegranates*, *Olives*, *Capers*, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Myrtles*, *Oranges* and *Lemons*.

AUGUST.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the Middle of the Month, ſow a ſecond Crop of *Cauliflowers*, to ſtand the Winter, leſt the firſt ſhould run to Seed, which in an open Seaſon they will be apt to do. Sow *Cabbages*, *Colewort*s and *Onions*; alſo *Radiſhes*, *Lettuce*, *Chervil*, *Corn-Sallad* and *Spinach*, for Winter Uſe; ſome *Creſſes*, to ſtand the Winter, and heighten the Taſte of Sallads gathered upon the Hot-beds in *December* and *January*.

Tranſplant *Cabbage-Lettuces*, eſpecially the *Dutch* brown Sort. Tie up *Endive* for blanching. Give more

Earth to your Blanching *Sellery*, which is to be repeated every Fortnight. Break off the Stems of *Artichokes* which have done blowing: And towards the End of the Month, ſlip and ſet aromatick Herbs, ſuch as *Savory*, *Thyme*, *Hyſſop*, &c. and cut down thoſe that are run to Seed.

Sow *Turnips* in the open Field till the tenth or twelfth of this Month: And theſe Roots not only yield a profitable Increaſe, but very much enrich all light Soils.

The firſt Part of this Month the Weather is commonly hot and dry, ſo that Watering is ſtill neceſſary: And we may water in the Evenings till the fifteenth; but after that, if there be Occaſion, the Morning is to be preferred for fear of Froſts.

Continue to deſtroy Weeds and ſuch Vermin as annoy your Trees.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, we are now to review the laying *Peaches* and *Apricots* open to the Sun to perfect their ripening. Continue the pruning of

of thoſe *Vines* that were neglected the laſt Month, and keep the Fruit as cloſe to the Wall as poſſible; but the *Grapes* are now to be diſcreetly ſhaded with Leaves, and ſufficiently defended againſt the cold Nights, at the latter End of the Month.

This Month you may inoculate *Pears*, *Plums*, and *Hollies*, that were miſſed doing before: And you are now to unbind thoſe Inoculations that were performed the laſt Month, to prevent the galling of the Stock, which would be otherwiſe in Danger with its Swelling.

In gathering *Apricots*, this and the other Months, great Care is to be uſed that you do not break the Branch whereon they grow; becauſe from thence we are to expect another bearing Branch the ſucceeding Year.

The Borders are now to be reviewed and kept clean; and at the latter End of this Month give them a ſtirring, the better to receive the autumnal Rains.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, ſow the Seeds of the bulbous *Iris*, *Fritillaries* and *Ranunculus*, covering them with a thin Coat of fine ſifted Earth. Tranſplant your ſeedling *Auricula's*, upon a Border of well ſifted Earth; giving them a gentle Sprinkling of Water, and ſhading them from the Sun for a Fortnight. This is alſo a good Seaſon for parting *Auricula's* and ſhifting them. The proper Earth for them is three or four Parts rotten Dung, one Part drift Sand, and one Part ſandy Loam, mixt together and ſifted through a fine Sieve.

Tranſplant your ſeedling *Polyanthus* upon a ſhady Border, and divide the old Roots. Plant ſingle *Anemonies*, and tranſplant the *Hyacinth*, *Narciſſus*, *Lillies*, *Martagon's*, *Crocus's*, and *Snow-Drops*. Plant alſo *Primroſes*, *Campions*, *Gilliflowers*, *Hepatica's*, *Crown-Imperials*, *Aſphodils*, *Lillies of the Valley*, *Dens Caninus*, and moſt other Flowers that have blown in the Spring or Summer preceding.

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Continue to lay *Carnations* that were not ſtrong enough in the former Month; but theſe will not be fit to tranſplant till *March*. Take off and plant out ſuch of your *Carnation* Layers of the former Months as are well rooted. Tranſplant ſeedling *Carnations* at a Foot Diſtance. Plant Slips of *Pinks* in a Nurſery to plant out the following Summer. Cut down the wither'd Stalks of thoſe Flowers as have done blowing, and part their Roots for Increaſe. Gather Flower-Seeds in a dry Day.

In the *Parterre* give the *Ever-green* Hedges and Pyramids a ſecond Clipping, which in a wet Seaſon will be much wanted. Make Layers of all Sorts of Shrubs and Trees, which remain abroad all Winter, always obſerving to lay down the moſt tender Shoots. Plant *Roſes*, *Woodbines*, and other Trees that are apt to bud before Winter; and it is now a good Time to tranſplant *Myrtles* and *Orange-Trees*, if that Work was not performed in the Spring.

About the Middle of the Month cut the inarch'd *Orange-Stocks* gently from the bearing Trees; but leave the Clay upon them till the following Spring. Give your Cuttings of *Aloes*, *Torch-Thiſtles*, *India-Figs*, &c. Air in the Hot-beds, that they may harden againſt the Winter.

Now ſet into the *Green-Houſe* your *Aloes*, *Torch-Thiſtles*, *Euphorbiums*, and other the moſt tender ſucculent Plants.

The WORKS *of this* Month, HOW PERFORMED.

THere being nothing to be done in this Month in the KITCHEN-GARDEN and FRUIT-GARDEN, but what is directed in the former Months, I ſhall proceed to the Works in the PARTERRE and FLOWER-GARDEN, which relate to the *Tulip-Tree*, bulbous *Iris*, *Hyacinth*, *Narciſſus*, *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Hepatica's*, and other Flowers.

The *Tulip-Tree* is a Plant of the Wood, and ſhould be ſet among ſuch Trees

Trees as are deſigned for Groves, where it will riſe to a great Height; its Leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Maple*, and the Flowers have ſome Reſemblance of a *Tulip*, which give Name to the Tree. We have the Seeds of this Tree from *Virginia*, which are to be ſown in Pots this Month, and ſhelter'd all the Winter, and the Spring following they will come up. The young Plants may be tranſplanted into ſingle Pots at two Years Growth, and muſt have Shelter in the Winter for the firſt nine Years at leaſt, till they have gathered Strength enough to reſiſt the Severity of our Froſts; and they may then be planted in the natural Ground, rather a ſandy Soil than any other. This Time of ſowing the Seeds is to be obſerved, becauſe Experience has ſhewn they are not to be raiſed in the Spring.

The *Iris* Flower has many Varieties, ſome with bulbous and ſome tuberoſe Roots; the bulbous *Iris* is a very fair and beautiful Flower, of various Colours. Their Roots may be taken up as ſoon as the Leaves begin to wither, and be

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planted in *Auguſt*; and they may be increaſed by Off ſets taken from their Roots when their Stalks are decayed. The beſt and moſt excellent of the tuberoſe Kind is the *Chalcedonian Iris*, vulgarly called the *Toad-Flag*, from its dark Marble Flower; it muſt be carefully ordered, or it will not thrive well, and it requires a warm and rich Soil.

The *Narciſſus*, or *Daffodil*, is a Flower of a hardy Nature, and multiplies much in any Ground: It is a pretty Ornament in rural Parts of the Garden, and eſteem'd for its early flowering. Theſe Flowers are propagated from Offſets from their Roots, planted in this Month; and may be raiſed by Seeds ſown in *September*, which will produce great Varieties: The ſeedling Plants are to remain without Removal two or three Years, when they are to be taken up in *June*, and replanted in good Ground at a proper Diſtance.

The *Jonquil* is of the ſame Kind with the *Daffodil*, and flowers much about the ſame Time. It is admired for its delightful Scent; and the Roots, which

which are bulbous, like thoſe of the *Tulip*, love a light ſandy Soil and an open Expoſure: They are to be taken out of the Ground, and replanted like other Bulbs.

The bulbous *Violet*, or *Snow-Drop*, is reckon'd amongſt the *Daffodils*: And altho' it be a common Flower, it ſhould not be wanting in *Parterres*. This is one of the moſt early Flowers in the Spring, for it blows in *January*.

The *Hyacinth* will bear the Severity of our Froſts, and blows early in the Spring; it is increaſed from Off-ſets of the Roots, planted the latter End of this Month, or in *September*, in Beds of ſandy Soil. The tuberous *Hyacinth* is a Plant of an aſpiring Head, and a very tender Nature; the Roots of it muſt be taken up in *April*, and being carefully parted, are to be replanted in Pots of prepared Earth, and have the Aſſiſtance of a Hot-bed like other tender Shrubs. In *September* you may take up the Bulbs of this Plant, and preſerve them in dry Sand.

Lillies

Lillies are propagated by parting their Roots when the Leaves are fallen about *July*, or *Auguſt*, and delight in an open ſandy Soil: They are very proper Flowers for the Middle of Borders in great Gardens, or to be planted under Hedges in long Walks; and the ſtriped white *Lilly* is ſo great a Rarity as to deſerve Place in the niceſt Garden. The *Orange-Lilly* is very ornamental in Gardens, and an agreeable Companion for the white *Lilly*. The *Lilly of the Valley* delights in ſhady Ground, and is eaſily increas'd from Plants.

The *Crown-Imperial* is a graceful Plant, bearing a Flower like unto the *Lilly*; and the double Kind make a fine Figure in the Middle of a Flower-Pot. Theſe Flowers are commonly propagated by Off-ſets that yearly ſpring from the old Roots, which are to be taken up in *June* when the Stalks are dry, and replanted in *Auguſt*. But they may be raiſed by Seeds.

The *Martagon* is a Flower not much unlike the *Lilly*, and is cultured in the ſame

ſame Manner. It loves a light ſandy Soil, and bears Flowers of ſeveral Kinds.

The *Hepatica* is increaſed by parting their Roots, either at this Time of Year or in *April*, and will only thrive in a light ſandy Soil. There are a ſingle and double Sort of theſe Flowers; the ſingle Flowers begin their Bloſſom in *January*, and the double Kind blow a Month later.

The *Aſphodil* is a Flower of no great Beauty, but for its Variety is planted and increas'd as other Bulbs. The *Dens-Caninus*, or *Dog's-Tooth Violet*, is a dwarf Flower eaſily propagated; and it loves a ſandy Soil.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month, of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

THE Sallads we have now are compoſed of *Cabbage-Lettuces*, *Cucumbers*, *Creſſes*, *Muſtard*, *Radiſh*, with a Mixture of *Taragon*. And we have this Month *Horſe-Radiſh*, Plenty of *Cucumbers* for Pickling, all Sorts of Kitchen

Kitchen Herbs, and towards the End we cut *Sellery*.

We have now *Muſk-Melons* in Abundance, *Artichokes*, *Cauliflowers*, *Beans*, *Peas* and *Kidney-Beans*, *Cabbages* and *Cabbage-Sprouts*, *Beets*, *Carrots* and *Turnips*, but other boiling Roots are not yet to be touched.

Tho' this is a Time of Plenty without Doors, we have now ſeveral Roots and Herbs dry in the Houſe; ſuch as *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallots*, *Rocambole*.

In this Month we have Variety of Fruits; for beſides *Gooſeberries*, *Raſpberries* and *Currants*, which are ſtill very good, *Morella Cherries* are now ripe, and *Plums* of various Kinds; *Apricots*, *Peaches* and *Nectarines*; ſeveral Sorts of *Grapes*, *Figs*, Summer *Pears* and *Apples*, *Mulberries*, and ſome *Filberts*.

The Flowers at this Time blowing, are ſome *Carnations*, *Sun-Flowers*, *Hollyhock*, *Guernſey Lilly*, *Tube-Roſes*, *Cardinal-Flower*, *Female-Balſam*, *Marvel* of *Peru*, *Colchicums*, *Everlaſting Flower*, yellow *Crocus*, *Cyclamens*, *Convolvulus*, *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Starworts*, *Ama-*

Amaranthus, *Nigella*, *Scabious*, *Sweet-Sultan*, *Naſturtium Indicum*, *Linaria*, *Stock-Gilliflowers*, and *Annuals* ſown late, as the *Annual-Stock*, *Poppies*, *Larkſpur*, *Candy-Tufts*, &c.

We have likewiſe in this Month double *Violets*, and ſome *Auricula's* and *Polyanthus's*, which by a Temperature of Air equal to *April*, their blowing Seaſon, put forth Flowers at this Time.

Trees and Shrubs in Flowers are *Roſes*, *Pomgranates*, *Arbutus*, *Jeſſamines* of ſeveral Kinds, *Virgin's Bower*, *Myrtles*, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*, *Paſſion-Trees*, *Sedums*, *Geraniums*, *Oleanders*, *Oranges*.

SEPTEMBER.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN this is the Time to furniſh it completely with every Thing neceſſary for Winter Uſe. You are therefore to ſow ſome of

of the *Spaniſh-Radiſh* for the Winter; *Spinach* to be cut in *February*; and make Plantations of the *Dutch* brown *Lettuce* to ſtand the Winter. To ſow *Sorrel* and *Chervil*, and ſmall Herbs for Sallads, in ſome well expoſed Place, obſerving to provide ſuch Mixtures for this Seaſon as are hotter to the Taſte than in the former Months, by Reaſon of the Approach of Winter: And ſow Seeds of the *Naſturtium Indicum* in Pots to ſtand the Winter.

Replant *Endive* and all Sorts of fibrous-rooted Herbs; continue to earth up *Sellery*, and raiſe Banks of Earth about your *Chardons* for Blanching. We may now tranſplant *Aſparagus* Roots; make Plantations of *Cabbages* and *Caleworts*, and tranſplant young *Cauliflower* Plants in Places where they are to flower, and in Nurſeries under ſome warm Wall or Place of Shelter. Tranſplant *Strawberries*.

Make Beds for *Muſhrooms*: Cover every Night your *Cucumbers* ſown in *July*. If the Seaſon be dry, water your Plants and Herbs in the Mornings; and

and give your *Turnips* the firſt Hough-ing. Earth up your Winter Plants, and prepare Compoſts, *&c.*

Gather ſuch ſmall Seeds as are now ripe. Gather your *Leek-Seed*, if the Seeds are black, cutting the Heads from the Stems, and ſpreading them upon a Sheet in the Sun every Day till they are fit to be thraſhed out. Gather the Pods of Garden and *Kidney-Beans*, and expoſe them in the Sun for drying to be laid up till Spring; and let them not be taken out of the Seed Pods till us'd. *Peas* are alſo to be preſerved in this Manner.

Cucumbers now ripe, muſt be cut open, and the Seed or Pulp taken out of them, which are to lie two or three Days together before they are waſhed; and laid to dry in the Sun for ten Days, before it is laid up.

All Seeds are to be thoroughly dry before laid up, or they will rot.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, it is not too late this Month to inoculate *Pears*, which has been often done with

Succeſs; and you are not to forget to releaſe thoſe Buds as were inoculated the preceding Month.

As vegetable Nature has now made a conſiderable Stop in its Circulation of Sap, and the Growth of moſt Trees, and all Kinds of delicious Fruits are now ripe, we have little to do in this and the former Month, but to collect and enjoy the Products of our Gardens.

If the Weather be dry, gather ſuch Fruits as are ripe upon the Trees, and others as are full grown, and in good Condition to be laid up in the Houſe for the Uſe of the following Months. And ſuch *Pears* or *Apples* as are fit to gather, will eaſily quit the Tree; wherefore you are to uſe no Violence to pull them off. And the beſt Way of keeping Winter Fruit is in a Room where very little Air comes to them. Winter *Pears* ſhould be warmed before the Fire, before they are eat, as they do a Bottle of Wine, which will heighten the Flavour of the Fruit.

The laſt Week of this Month, if we have Showers of Rain, is a proper Time to

to plant Fruit Trees, altho' their Leaves are not fallen; ſuch as *Peaches*, *Apricots*, *Nectarines*, and other Stone Fruit; but *Apples*, *Pears*, &c. are to be delayed till the Middle of the next Month; and indeed the next Month is the ſafeſt Seaſon for all Plantations.

Continue to guard againſt Waſps, Earwigs, and Ants, which annoy your Fruit.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Parterre*, ſow the Seeds of bulbous rooted Plants, as *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, *Ranunculus's*, bulbous *Iris*, *Martagons*, *Crocus* and *Fritillaries*. And it is now a good Time to put in the Ground ſome *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* Roots to blow early; and about the End of the Month put in ſome *Tulip* Roots, eſpecially the Breeders, but give them not rich Ground; always remembering it is Want of Nouriſhment is the Cauſe of Variegation in Plants: And Bulbs are every Year taken out of the Ground for the Preſervation of their Variegation.

Plant your *Jonquil* Roots, and let them ſtand two or three Years in the

ſame Place. Sow *Poppies*, *Larkſpurs*, *Annual-Stock*, *Candy-Tufts*, and *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, to bloſſom early in the Spring. Sow *Stock Gilliflowers* for a Supply in the Spring. Continue to tranſplant all Flowers which are fibrous rooted, and have done blowing. And cut down the Flower-Stems of thoſe which are to remain growing, within three Inches of the Ground.

Continue to take off your *Carnation* Layers. Tranſplant flowering Shrubs of all Sorts, and make Layers of them, ſuch as the *Honeyſuckle*, *Jeſſamine*, *Virgin's Bower*, *Virginian Dogwood*, *Periwinkle*, &c. And we may yet plant *Evergreens*, viz. *Hollies*, *Yews*, *Box*, &c. if they riſe with good Roots, but *Auguſt* is thought the better Seaſon.

Stake your tall Flowers to prevent Injury by Winds, which at this Time begin to blow hard.

The GREEN-HOUSE now becomes uſeful. About the Middle of the Month, houſe your *Orange-Trees*, *Geraniums*, *Ficoides*, *Sedums*, and other Plants

Plants of a tender Nature; but you are to wait till *October* for your *Myrtles* and more hardy Plants, before you ſet them in Order; and let the Windows of the Houſe continue open Night and Day, till the Weather is more cold.

For the Preſervation of ſuch Plants as are tender, and yet will not endure houſing, you may put them into Holes made in the Ground under a South Wall, Pots and all, ſo as to be two or three Inches lower than the Surface of the Earth; then put Glaſſes over them, and in all warm Sun-ſhine Days, and in moderate Showers of Rain, uncover them for the Benefit of the Air, and natural Moiſture.

Remove your Tuberoſe-Pots into your *Green-Houſe*, and keep them dry; or rather take the Roots out of the Pots, and preſerve them in dry Sand or Paper.

Old Roots of *Carnations*, diſpos'd to blow late, may be put into Pots of freſh Earth the latter End of *Auguſt*, or Beginning of this Month, and ſet into the *Green-Houſe* in *October*; by which

Means you may have Flowers great Part of the Winter.

The WORKS *of this Month,* HOW PERFORM'D.

THE Works of this Month begin and end chiefly with FLOWERS and SHRUBS. The *Tulip* leads the Van, and is propagated as follows: The Stems of this Flower being left remaining upon the Root, will perfect their Seeds about *July*, which will be fit to gather when the Seed Veſſels begin to burſt, and then they are to be cut cloſe to the Ground in a dry Day, and laid in ſome dry Place till *September*, which is the moſt proper Seaſon for ſowing them. They love a Soil compos'd of Sand and natural black Earth, or the Rubbiſh of old Buildings, and natural Earth, but may be ſown in a natural Soil, and the firſt Year their Roots will be very ſmall, but after their ſecond Appearance above Ground, they may be taken from the Pots or Caſes they were ſown in, and put in a Bed of natural

tural ſandy Soil well ſifted, where the Thickneſs of half an Inch of the ſame Earth ſhould be ſpread over them; and thus they are to continue, without any other Culture than adding half an Inch of Earth for their Covering every Year, till they begin to blow, which will be in five or ſix Years Time: In this Manner *Tulip* Seeds are to be ſown every Year for new Varieties. In planting of *Tulips* it is good to plant all the forward Blowers in a Bed together; and of the late flowering *Tulips*, to place the talleſt Sorts in the middle Line of the Bed, with two Rows of the ſhorteſt Blowers of each Side. When they are planted in this Month, they need no Shelter till *March*, that the Flower-Buds appear, and then they ought to be defended from Blights with Mats or painted Cloth ſtrained upon Hoops; which Covering will ſerve alſo for ſheltering the Flowers when they are blown, from Rain and the ſcorching of the Sun.

Tulips are divided into two Claſſes, *viz.* the *Præcoce Tulips*, or early Blowers; and the *Serotine*, or later Blowers;

and theſe are diſtinguiſhed by their double and ſingle Flowers. They have alſo different Denominations from their Colours and Stature; as *Bagats*, which are the talleſt Flowers, commonly purple and white marbled; *Agates*, which grow ſhorter than the other, whoſe Flowers are vein'd with two Colours; and *Beazarts*, which have four Colours, tending to yellow and reds of ſeveral Sorts.

The *Peony* is a common Flower, but yields the faireſt and moſt double Bloſſom of any, being, for its Largeneſs, very graceful in Flower-Pots or Chimneys. The double Kind of this Flower are admitted into our fine Gardens, and increaſed by taking them up in *September* or *October*, and parting the Roots, at the ſame Time planting them; but the Roots are to have Sprouts or Buds at the End, or they will not grow. They may be propagated by Seed; but it is a very dilatory Way, and the double ones ſeldom bring Seeds to Perfection. Almoſt any Soil is proper for this Flower.

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The *Mulleins* are very rampant Flowers, few of them bloſſoming lower than four Feet, but ſome ſix Feet high; they are raiſed from Seed ſown in this Month; or, if Convenience will not then permit, *March* will ſerve; they delight in ſandy Soil and ſhady Places, and bloſſom the ſecond Year after ſowing. Although theſe Flowers are moſt of them wild Plants, yet the beautiful Spikes of Flowers, of various Colours, render them worthy of our Eſteem.

Violets cultivated in Gardens, are increaſed by tranſplanting their Runners, either in this Month or *February*, which will of themſelves take Root at every Joint without any Art. Theſe ſhould be planted in the moſt rural Places of the Garden, or near the Edges of Garden-Beds; and they love a binding Soil and ſhady Situation. *Daiſies* are increaſed by parting their Roots either Spring or Autumn, and make pretty Edgings for Flower-Beds. And *Annual-Stocks* are ſown in Spots, or ſerve for Edgings, their Flowers being of a Pink Colour.

The *Honeyſuckle* or *Woodbine* is a twining Plant proper to be placed about Trees in Avenues, to intermix its Bloſſoms among their Branches; or it may be trained up into a Standard, as a headed Plant in the moſt remote Part of *Parterre* Works. Theſe Plants, and indeed all flowering Shrubs, are beſt manag'd as headed Plants, and planted in Pots, by which Means, when in Flower, they may be agreeably mix'd with *Evergreens*, and remov'd as ſoon as the Bloſſom is over, to make Room for others. They are raiſed from Layers or Cuttings, ordered like thoſe of the *Jeſſamine*, in this Month or *October*: They love Shade, and are the natural Inhabitants of the Woods, where they perfume the Air with their fragrant Odours.

The *Jeſſamine*, of which there are ſeven Sorts, the common white, the yellow, and the *Perſian Jeſſamine*, are propagated from Layers or Cuttings, and will grow in any Soil. The Layers are laid into the Earth in this Month; and at this Time we may likewiſe plant the Cuttings of it, about a Foot

Foot long, always taking Care that two Joints be under Ground. The *Jeſſamine* is exceedingly delightful, planted againſt Walls or Trees, or mixed in Hedges, or trained up into headed Plants, by reaſon of its pretty Bloſſoms and fine Odour. There are *Jeſſamines* of a more tender Nature, and which require to be ſhelter'd in the Conſervatory in the Winter; as the *Spaniſh Jeſſamine*, the *Portugal Jeſſamine*, the *Indian Jeſſamine*, and the *Arabian Jeſſamine:* Theſe are propagated by grafting on the common white *Jeſſamine* in *March*, or by inarching in *May*, or Cuttings planted at the ſame Time: The inarch'd Plants are to be cut off the Middle of *Auguſt* following, and in *February* you are to cut off the Branches within four or five Inches of the Stem: And after they have freſh Earth put to their Roots, they may be ſet near the Glaſſes or Windows of the Green-Houſe: They love a medium Soil between Sand and Clay, without Dung, and delight not in much Water.

The *Virgin's-Bower* is raiſed from Layers in this Month, and ſome from Cuttings alſo. It bears Flowers of a Violet-Colour in great Numbers, and as it is of a twining Nature, muſt be ſupported with Stakes. It may be either planted againſt a Wall, or ſet in the Wilderneſs, and it loves a light Soil.

The *Virginia Dogwood* bloſſoms early in the Spring, and the Flowers are ſucceeded by red Berries, which hang a long Time upon the Tree. The Seeds are ſowed in Pots of light Earth in Autumn, and they are to ſtand the Winter in the Green-Houſe, giving them the Aſſiſtance of a Hot-bed the following Spring.

The *Virginia Myrtle*, which bears Berries, from which is drawn the green Wax whereof Candles are made, is propagated by ſowing the Berries in Pots of black ſandy Earth, in this Month, being kept continually moiſt.

The *Saſſafras-Tree* is a Plant of *Virginia*, which loſes its Leaves in the Winter, and in the Spring puts forth its yellow Flowers in Cluſters, which are

ſucceeded by blue Berries, like thoſe of the *Laurus Tinus*: Theſe Berries are ſown in Autumn in a light Soil.

The *Periwinkle* is a creeping Plant, eaſily taking Root, the Cuttings being planted in *September*, or Layers being made of it in *March*. Its pretty blue Flowers make an agreeable Shew in the Summer, eſpecially in Wilderneſs-Works; and if you plant it in Pots, it is a proper Ornament for *Parterres*. This Flower delights in moiſt ſhady Ground.

The *Box-Tree* is valuable for its Wood, and for the continued Verdure of its Leaves. This Plant will make delightful Hedges in Gardens: But it delights in chalky Mountains, where it will grow much quicker than in our Gardens. It is raiſed by Layers, Slips, or Seeds; and the beſt Time to make Layers or Slips of it is in this Month; the Seeds of it may be ſown ſo ſoon as ripe, or laid in Sand during the Winter, to be ſown the Spring following.

The *Dwarf* or *Dutch-Box* is of great Uſe for Edging of Flower-Beds, or for the making of Scroll-Works; it will

remain

remain good without renewing a long Time, and being earth'd up every Year, in four or five Years after the Planting, may be taken up and parted or ſlip'd, and be made to plant four Times the Ground it ſtood upon, ſo great is the Increaſe and Profit of this Plant.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

WE have now for Sallading *Creſſes*, *Radiſhes*, *Chervil*, young *Onions*, *Burnet*, *Tarragon*, and *Lettuce*, with ſome blanch'd *Sellery* and *Endive*.

We have yet *Melons* and *Cucumbers*; plenty of *Muſhrooms* upon Beds, and in Paſture Grounds: And young *Garden-Peas* and *Beans*, with ſome *Kidney-Beans*. *Cabbages*, and Sprouts of *Cabbages* in great Abundance; *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Skirrets*, *Beets*, *Horſe-Radiſh*, *Onions*, *Shallots* and *Rocambole*.

Upon *Artichokes* planted in Spring, we have in this Month good Flowers and Suckers; and we have ſtill Plenty of *Cauliflowers* in our *Kitchen-Garden*.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this Month affords us *Grapes*, *Peaches*, and *Nectarines* in great Plenty, and the old *Newington-Peach*, ſo very much eſteemed, is now in its greateſt Perfection. We have blue aud white *Figs*; and the blue and white *Perdigran Plums*; the Summer *Bon Crêtien*, *Bergamot*, and other *Pears*. Some *Apples*, *Walnuts*, and *Filberts*.

To preſerve ripe *Grapes* till *Chriſtmas* or longer, gather them when full ripe, and dry; cut the Bunches off with three or four Joints of the Branch, and wax each End of the Joint with Sealing-Wax; then hang them in a Room where a Fire is kept. Alſo *Melons* that are full grown, and not ripe, hung up in a Net in a warm Room, will ripen.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN we have *Amaranthus*, *Guernſey-Lillies*, *Cyclamens*, *Colchicums*, *Sun-Flowers*, *Holyhocks*, *Tube-Roſes*, double *Violets*, *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Female-Balſams*, *Marvel* of *Peru*, *Naſturtium Indicum*, *Convolvulus*, *Saffron-*

Saffron-Crocus, *Spiderwort*, *Poppies*, *Larkſpurs*, *Annual-Stocks*, *Candy-Tufts*, *Venus Looking-Glaſs*, *Aſters* of ſeveral Kinds, *Auricula's*, *Polyanthus's*, *China-Pinks*, *Stock Gilliflowers*, and ſome *Carnations*.

The Shrubs now flowering, are *Monthly-Roſes*, ſeveral Kinds of *Jeſſamines*, *Geraniums* of various Sorts, *Ficoides*, *Paſſion-Tree*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Aloes*, *Oleanders*, *Myrtles*, *Pomegranates*, *Arbutus*, and *Capſicum Indicum*.

OCTOBER.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the firſt Week of this Month, ſow *Cucumbers* on the natural Ground to be afterwards tranſplanted into Pots, for the Convenience of ſheltering from cold Nights, till a Hot-bed is prepared for them. This is better than to begin after

after the uſual Method, in *December* or *January*.

Sow *Kidney-Beans* in Baſkets under a South-Wall, to be afterwards forwarded by Hot-beds, for early *Beans*: And *Hotſpur Peas*, and *Spaniſh-Beans*, in ſome well expoſed Border under a Wall or a Hedge. Sow alſo *Radiſhes* in ſome warm Place to draw early in the Spring; and *Creſſes*, *Lettuce*, *Muſtard*, *Spinach*, &c. upon a decay'd Hot-bed: Put likewiſe ſome Roots of *Mint* upon a gentle Hot-bed for Winter-Sallads.

Make Plantations of *Lettuce*, for Winter Uſe: Tranſplant *Cabbages* and *Cauliflower* Plants. Take up thoſe *Cauliflower* Plants which begin to flower, tie their Leaves together, and bury their Roots and Stalks in Sand, in a Cellar, or ſome cool Place. Cut *Artichokes* with long Stalks, and preſerve them in the Houſe by ſetting their Stalks in Sand. Earth up and dreſs ſuch *Artichokes* as have done blowing: And continue to earth up *Sellery* for blanching.

'Tis

'Tis now the Seaſon to lay up Roots for Winter Store, ſuch as *Carrots* and *Parſnips*, and take the Roots of *Turnips* out of the Ground, and lay them in Sand; but it is beſt to leave *Turnips* in the Ground till uſed.

Carry Dung in your Kitchen-Garden, and ſpread it, that it may rot, and the Rain waſh into the Ground the ſectile Part of it before the Spring.

Make Plantations of *Gooſeberries* and *Currants*, from the Suckers or Cuttings.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this is the moſt proper Seaſon for planting of *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and other Fruit-Trees; which is beſt done in *untry'd Earth*, nothing being more prejudicial to them than Dung.

If this Month be ſubject to Wet and Moiſture, the Borders muſt be raiſed, and the Trees planted high; for it is certain Death to *Peaches* and *Apricots*, to ſtand where Water ſtagnates in the Winter. *Vines* ſhould be planted againſt Walls ſeven or eight Feet aſunder. The beſt Soil for *Vines* is the Rubbiſh of

of old Buildings, Sea-Coal-Aſhes, or Drift-Sand, with an equal Quantity of natural Earth mix'd with rotten Dung.

About the Middle of this Month, ſow Cyder-Preſſings in Beds of freſh Earth, to raiſe Stocks for Grafting or even making of Orchards without Grafting; and from a Nurſery of this Kind, we may have as many different Sorts of *Apples* as we raiſe Plants, altho' the Seeds came all from the ſame Tree.

Make Plantations of *Apples*, grafted upon *Paradiſe-Stocks* in Pots; they will bear when the Trees are very ſmall, and very much ſet off an Entertainment, being placed growing upon a Table among Diſhes of Fruit.

Tranſplant Trees of all Sorts; and lay up *Acorns* and *Maſt* in Sand. Lay bare the Roots of old unthriving and forward blowing Trees, and ſtir up new planted Ground.

Lay in a good Stock of untry'd Earth to be ready upon all Occaſions, for Fruit-Trees, Evergreens and Flowers.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, plant *Anemonies* and *Ranunculus's*; and as ſoon as

as they appear, defend them from Winds and Froſts, with Saw-Duſt, dry Straw or Mats: And make an End of putting *Tulips* into the Ground: And likewiſe put *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Narciſſus*, &c. in Glaſſes made for that Purpoſe, to blow early in the Houſe.

Continue to tranſplant and lay *Roſes*, and ſuch-like flowering Shrubs; and to plant the Cuttings of *Jeſſamines* and *Honeyſuckles* in ſhady Borders. Sow the Berries of *Yew*, *Holly*, and other *Evergreens*, prepared in Earth or Sand: And if the Seaſon be mild, you may prune theſe Kinds of Plants.

Now is a proper Time to remove your *Anana's* or *Pine-Apples* out of the Bark-beds into the Stove; and always keep a Tub of Water in the Stove to water them when it is wanted, which ſhould ſtand twenty-four Hours before it is uſed.

Set your Pots of *Carnations* which are now blowing into your *Green-Houſe* near the Door. And the Beginning of this Month you are to houſe your *Myrtles*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Melianthus*, and ſuch tender

tender Greens as remain yet abroad. Tie up thoſe Plants that grow diſorderly, and place the *Aloes*, *Torch-Thiſtles*, *Euphorbiums*, &c. neareſt the Sun; and the other Plants which are more hardy towards the Back of the Houſe.

When you water your houſed Greens let it be in the Morning, when the Sun ſhines upon them; but after the Middle of the Month, you are to give no more Waterings to your tender ſucculent Plants.

The Windows of the Green-Houſe are to be kept open Day and Night till about the Fifteenth of this Month; after that, in the Day-time only they are to be open'd.

Cleanſe your Walks from autumnal Leaves.

The WORKS *of this Month*, HOW PERFORM'D.

THIS being the moſt buſy Month for planting in the whole Year, I ſhall be a little particular under this Head, in my Account of the Works of

of the FLOWER-GARDEN. As to Soils for Plantations of Fruit-Trees, it has been obſerved that *Vines* thrive beſt in dry light Ground; that *Peaches*, *Plums*, and *Cherries*, delight in a ſandy Loam; and *Figs*, *Pears*, and *Apples*, agree with all Sorts of Soils, provided the Ground be near three Feet deep. Then for the Diſtance to be obſerv'd in planting of Fruit-Trees, a Wall of ſeven or eight Feet high, will require the Trees to be planted about ten or twelve Feet aſunder; and if the Wall be ten Feet high, eight or ten Feet aſunder; but in either Caſe the *Apricot*, *Plum*, and *Cherry*, ſhould be planted at a greater Diſtance than the *Peach* or *Nectarine*.

When the Ground is not for the Purpoſe, it is to be enriched before you commence your Plantations; the Border ſhould be dug two Feet deep the whole Length of the Border, and four or ſix Feet over, and filling it up with a ſandy Loam half a Foot higher than the Level, and take Care to preſerve ſome of the fineſt Mould near the Top,

to

to plant your Trees in, and it will do very well. But untry'd Earth, dug from a Waſte or Common fed with Cattle, Experience tells us is the moſt agreeable Earth for all Manner of young Fruit-Trees.

After the Ground is prepar'd to receive your Trees, and Stakes are put in the Middle of the Holes, as Marks where to plant them in the Order you intend, you are to proceed to the planting of them. In this Work you are firſt to make a good Choice of Trees, from ſome well manag'd Nurſery; then you muſt ſhorten the bigger Roots to about ſix or nine Inches from the Stem, and take off all the ſmall Fibres; the Head is to be prun'd, ſo as to leave one, two, three, or four Branches, according to the Strength of the Tree, and thoſe reduced to about ſix or eight Inches in Length from the Wall, or above the Place of grafting: A ſingle Branch is ſufficient for a Head; and this pruning may be done any Time before its Beginning to ſhoot in the Spring. When your Trees are planted, if you ſuffer them

them to ſtand with their tall Heads tack'd to the Wall, to prevent their being ſhaken till the Beginning of *March*, you are then to ſhorten their Heads carefully, cutting away the Branches ſlopewiſe, the Slope facing the Wall.

If your Trees are for the Wall, the Roots of them muſt be plac'd as far from the Foundation as the Top will permit; by which Means the Roots will have the greater Liberty to extend backwards, and of Conſequence the Trees will thrive the better. The Trees being placed in the Ground with the Head ſpreading againſt the Wall, you are to fill the Hole with your Mould; wherein, if the Tree be young and tender, Care is to be taken to fill in the Soil gently, but for others leſs Care will ſuffice. And the laſt Thing is the Security of the Roots from Froſts, which may be done by laying half rotten Dung all round the Tree, two or three Feet every Way from the Body of the Tree. To keep the Roots cool and moiſt in the Summer, a ſmall Quantity

of

of Sand and Pebble-ſtones laid round, a ſmall Diſtance, will be very effectual.

Where the Soil is defective in the Bottom, or a young Tree is planted in the ſame Place and Soil where an old one has been, you muſt prepare the Ground with Compoſt as far as the Roots of the young Tree need to go, or the old one has grown: And it is very prudential to ſet the Trees ſhallow, and raiſe the Earth about them, tho' in a warm dry Soil a little Elevation will ſerve; but in a wet Clay you cannot ordinarily plant too high; and although ſome of the bigger Roots ſhould afterwards appear above the Surface of the Earth, they will do very well, if you in the Beginning cover the Roots with the beſt fine Mould, and preſerve them moiſt for one Year againſt the ſcorching Heat of the Sun. You are to allow for the ſettling of the new Earth.

For a South Aſpect, *Nobleſt Peach*, *Minion*, *Vanguard*, *Early Newington*, *Old Newington*, *Albemarle*, *Anne Peach*, *Admirable*, *Mounteboon*, *Bellows Peach*, *and*

Catherine. The *Nectarines* are *Newington*, *Roman-Red Varniſh*, *Aromatic* and *Elrouge* Nectarines. *Apricats*, the *Roman*, *Turky*, *Bruſſel* and *Breda*, and *Old-Orange* Apricots. *Figs* for the ſame Aſpect, *White Fig* of *Marſeilles*, the large *Blue Fig*, and the *Purple Fig*, &c.

Pears for the ſame Aſpect, *Colmar*, *Criſſan*, *St. Germain*, *Summer Bon Crêtien*, *Winter Bon*, *Spaniſh Bon*, *Bury Pear*, *Vert Long*, *Le Shaſſare*, *Le Marquis*, *Virgolius*, *Epine du Hiver*, &c.

Plums for the ſame Aſpect, *Greengage*, *Le Royal*, *Blue Pardegon*, *Rain Clod*, *Symiana*, *Drab d'Or*, &c.

Vines for the ſame Aſpect, *Black Sweet-Water Grape*, *Whitmill's Sweet-Water*, *Black Morillon*, *Saſhela's*, *Frontiniacs* of ſeveral Sorts, *Blue Hamborough*, *Marlmorſe*, &c.

Eaſt Aſpect, *Early Peaches* and *Nectarines*, and ſome early Sort of *Grapes*, with *Cherries*, *Plums*, and *Pears*.

Weſt Aſpect, *Early Peaches* and *Nectarines*, with *Cherries*, *Plums* and *Pears*.

North Aſpect, ſome early *Cherries*, *Plums* and *Pears* of the beſt Sorts.

For

For *Dwarfs*, all the Sorts of *Pears*, *Apples*, *Plums* and *Cherries*.

This Catalogue of Fruits, for all Expoſitions, will very well ſerve to furniſh your beſt Fruit-Garden with a ſufficient Variety; and for the pruning of Fruit-Trees, I refer you to the Months of *February* and *March*, and other Spring Months, where this Work is treated of in its proper Place, when the Seaſon of the Year requires it; and I have only to obſerve here, that a diſcretionary pruning of Trees and Plants has very much the ſame Tendency to human Bodies; the Sap muſt be checked in the one, as well as the Blood leſſened in the other, to avoid irregular Motion and Confuſion.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month, of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

THE Sallad-Herbs of this Month are *Creſſes*, *Chervil*, *Muſtard*, *Radiſh*, *Turnip*, *Rape*, *Spinach*, *Lettuce*, *Burnet*, *Tarragon*, young *Onions*, blanch'd *Sellery* and *Endive*.

We have now for Soup and other Kitchen Uſes, *Parſley*, *Beets*, and all Sorts of aromatic Herbs: Some *Cauliflowers*, *Artichokes*, *Peas* and *Beans*, and *Kidney-Beans* ſown in *July*; and we have yet *Cucumbers*, and ſome *Melons*, with plenty of *Muſhrooms*.

The Roots for boiling are *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Parſnips*, *Potatoes*, *Skirrets*, *Scorzonera*, and *Beets*. And to uſe raw, we have *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and other Roots. We have *Chardones* in this Month.

Ripe Fruits in this Month are ſome of the late *Peaches* and *Plums*, *Grapes*, *Figs*, and *Mulberries*, with ſome *Filberts* and *Walnuts*, and great Variety of *Pears* and *Apples*, this being the chief Seaſon for theſe Fruits.

The Flowers now blowing are *Anemonies*, *Polyanthus*, *Carnations*, *Stock-Gilliflowers*, *Aſters*, *Amaranthus*, double *Violets*, *Saffron Crocus*, *Colchicum*, *Cyclamen*, *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Marvel* of *Peru*, ſingle *Wall-Flower*, &c.

In

In the GREEN-HOUSE there are *Orange-Flowers*, *Myrtles*, *Geraniums*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Golden Apple*, *Aloes Ficoides*, *Apocynums*, *Jeſſamines* of ſeveral Kinds, *Semper Virens*, *Pomegranates*, *Arbutus*, *Paſſion-Flowers*, monthly *Roſes*, and other Flowers of Trees and Shrubs.

NOVEMBER.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, prepare a gentle Hot-bed for the *Cucumbers* ſown in *October*; and likewiſe for *Kidney-Beans*, ſown at the ſame Time; but theſe are not to be together. Make Hot-beds for *Aſparagus*, to have ſome in *December*; and if your Nurſery is without Roots, provide them from ſome old Plantations, which are worn out. Continue to ſow *Lettuces*, *Creſſes*, *Radiſh*, *Spinach*, &c. on a Hot-bed.

Sow *Peas*, and *Beans* of the *Hot-ſpur* and *Spaniſh* Kinds, in open Ground; and if the Weather be fair, earth up thoſe ſown in *September*. Earth up *Sellery*, and tie up *Endive* Plants for blanching. And now is the beſt Time to cut down *Aſparagus* Haulm, when it is turn'd yellow; it muſt be cut within two or three Inches of the Ground, and the Earth of the Alleys flung up upon the Beds; or if the *Aſparagus* be worn, you are to give it a Covering of rich Dung not quite rotten. And cover well your *Artichokes* with long Dung to defend them againſt Froſts, otherwiſe they will be deſtroy'd in a ſevere Winter. Houſe and cover with Sand *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, &c. and houſe *Cabbages*.

Trench Ground, and lay it up in Ridges to mellow; and in a froſty Seaſon wheel on Dung and other Manures upon ſuch Places as want to be enrich'd.

Plants are to be guarded againſt Froſts and ſhelter'd againſt cold Rains; and Trees to be ſtak'd, to defend them againſt violent Winds, common in this Month.

In

In the FRUIT-GARDEN continue to plant and remove Fruit-Trees, if the Weather be open. Begin to nail the tender Branches of *Fig-Trees* close to the Wall, before the great Froſts come on. And you may now begin to prune *Pears* and *Plums*; eſpecially the *Dwarfs* and thoſe on the *Eſpaliers*: But above all other Works, this is the Month to prune the *Vine* for the Winter. Directions for which you will find in *January*.

'Tis a good Time to lay down the Branches of the *Vine*, particularly ſuch as we would have Fruit upon the following Year, to be ſet growing in Pots upon a Table at great Entertainments. The Branches for this Purpoſe are to be Shoots of the ſame Year, and ſo drawn through the Hole at the Bottom of a Garden Pot, that when it is fill'd with Earth, there may be a reaſonable Number of Eyes or Buds above Ground. A ſtrong Branch will bear eight or nine Bunches of *Grapes*.

This and the preceding Month (as well as *February* and *March*) is a proper Time to make Nurſeries for Stocks of all Sorts of Fruit-Trees. You may plant the beſt Plum-Suckers; or ſow the Stones and Kernels, whereon to raiſe *Peaches* and *Apricots*, *Pears* and *Apples*. And you cannot eaſily chuſe or make the Soil of your Nurſery for Wall-Trees too rich, becauſe Stocks ſhould be vigorous.

Apply freſh Mould to the Roots of ſickly Trees; and cover your moſt delicate Stone-Fruit for their Defence againſt the Eaſterly and Northerly Winds. And as to planting and ſowing, 'tis a general Rule to plant moiſt, and ſow moderately dry.

Gather your remaining Orchard-Fruit; which are beſt preſerved from Froſts with clean Straw.

In the FLOWER GARDEN and *Parterre*, plant *Hyacinths*, *Jonquils*, *Narciſſus's* and *Polyanthus* in Pots, and plunge them into Hot beds, to bloſſom about *Chriſtmas*. Lay down your *Auri-*

Auricula Pots upon their Sides, the Plants towards the Sun, to drain them from Moiſture, and preſerve them from Froſts. Shelter young ſeedling Bulbs from the Froſt, but give them daily Airings.

Cut down the Stalks of tall blowing Flowers that have done bloſſoming, within three Inches of the Root. Tie up all Trees and Shrubs to Stakes, otherwiſe by their being looſe and at Liberty, the Winds will deſtroy them. Lay up Heaps of Earth for your ſeveral Sorts of Flowers, and make the proper Mixtures for Exoticks; obſerving, that where the Ground is too ſtiff it may be brought to a State of Loam, by adding to it a ſufficient Quantity of Driſt or Sea Sand.

Peonies, and ſome fibrous Roots may now be planted. If the Weather be open, we may yet tranſplant *Roſes*, *Jeſſamines*, *Honeyſuckles*, *Syringa* and *Lilac*. Unnail your *Paſſion-Trees* from the Wall, and lay them upon the Ground, that they may be cover'd with Straw in ſevere Froſts.

In the GREEN HOUSE, this Month, if the Weather be not very ſevere, open the Windows a little, eſpecially if the Sun ſhines; and at the ſame Time, give Water to ſuch Plants as require and can bear it. But by the Middle of the Month, your tender Plants ſhould be quite enclos'd in your Conſervatory, and ſecured from the Entrance of cold and ſharp Winds, if Froſt begins to ſet in, or the Seaſon proves extremely piercing (which you may certainly know, by the freezing of a moiſten'd Cloth, or Diſh of Water) light your Fires in your Stoves. When it does not freeze or rain, and the Sun ſhines clear, ſhew the Greens the Light thro' the Glaſs Windows, but encloſe them again at Night. Obſerve, there ſhould be Flews in the Back of every Green-Houſe, and a Fire made as often as there is Occaſion, inſtead of Charcoal burnt in the Houſe, which is pernicious to the Plants.

If any of the Trees in the Green-Houſe grow tainted, make a Fire in

your Stove, and open the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, then closing the outside Shutters. If the *Aloes* grow too dry, expoſe them with Diſcretion to the Air, when clear, for a ſmall Space, and they will recover.

Prepare Matreſſes, Boxes, Caſes, and Pots for tender Plants and Seedlings.

The WORKS *of this* Month, HOW PERFORMED.

AS this Month is likewiſe a Seaſon for *Plantations*, as well as the preceding one, and the Winter is now pretty far advanc'd, I ſhall here give the Reader Directions for the bringing of *Fruits* to *Perfection in the Winter*; ſo as to have all Sorts ripe at all Times in the Year, by a particular Management in planting of the Trees.

Cherries, *Apricots*, early *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, *Currants*, *Gooſeberries*, &c. are to be planted for this Purpoſe againſt a Paling of five Feet high, made after the following Manner: The Stakes to

ſupport this Paling muſt be ſet about four Feet Diſtance from one another, to which you are to nail whole Deal Boards of twelve Feet long, well jointed to one another, and plough'd on the Edges, ſo as to ſet in Laths, that thereby the Steam of the Dung, which is to lie at the Back, may not get among the Plants, becauſe wherever ſuch Steam comes, it will cauſe Mildews. The Deals are to be an Inch in Thickneſs; for if they are not quite ſo thick, the Trees will be apt to be ſcorched upon the firſt Application of the hot Dung; and if they are thicker, the artificial Heat apply'd to their Backs, upon the Time it begins to decline, will not be powerful enough to warm them thorough, and then the Dung muſt be oftener refreſh'd.

When the Paling is up, you are to mark out a Border on the South ſide of it about four Feet wide; and on the Outſide of the Border, faſten to the Ground in a ſtraight Line, ſome Scantlings of Wood about four Inches thick,

to

to reſt Glaſs-Lights upon, which are to ſlope back to the Paling for ſheltering the Fruit, as occaſion requires; between theſe Glaſs-Lights muſt be Bars cut out of whole Deal, about four Inches wide, ſo made, that the Glaſs-Lights may reſt in them. Theſe Bars muſt always remain'd fix'd, as in a Frame for a Hot-bed. And if you have a Mind that the Lights ſhould not ſlope ſo much as they muſt by this Fall from the Upright, you may have a Line of Deals on the Top of the Paling, to project their whole Breadth over the Trees, and ſo to let the Top of the Glaſs-Lights fall in an Inch or two under them.

At each End of this Frame muſt be a Door ſhaped to the Profile of the Frame, to be opened, either the one or the other, as the Wind happens to blow, always obſerving, that the Door be open'd on that Side only which is freeſt from the Air.

If a Frame of this Nature be made in the Summer Seaſon, you may plant it the ſame Summer with Fruit-Trees, and the Trees will make very good Root

Root before Winter, and be ſo well ſtored with Sap againſt the following Spring, that they'll ſhew no Sign of their Removal, but bear extremely. Beſides, by this Summer Planting, the Trees ſeldom or never throw away their Strength in Autumn Shoots, or make any Attempt towards it, till *September* and *October*, when the Froſts prevent their Deſign.

But ſome Gardeners prefer the planting the Trees in the forcing Frames a little after *Michaelmas*. There ſhould be a Thermometer on all forcing Frames, Green-Houſes and Stoves, which are bought for that Uſe of Mr. JOHN FOWLER, Mathematical Inſtrument-maker in *Smithin's Alley* near the *Royal-Exchange*, *London*.

The Trees planted muſt have Time allowed for the Juices to digeſt, before you begin to force them: Therefore the hot Dung is not to be applied to the Back of the Paling before *November*. About the Middle of this Month, or towards the End, is Time enough, to bring ripe *Cherries* in *February*: And at the ſame Time likewiſe the Heat may be

be uſed for *Apricots*, ſo as to make the Maſculine *Apricots* as large in *February* as *Duke Cherries*, and ripen them the Beginning of *April*. *Apricots*, tho' forced in this uncommon Seaſon, will thrive and proſper well for many Years; but our *Cherries* do not bear this Alteration in Nature ſo well. Some forward Sorts of *Plums* will ripen about the End of *April*; and the *Anne-Peach* at the ſame Time. The early *Nectarine*, being thus forc'd, would ripen with the maſculine *Apricot*. And as to *Gooſeberries*, we may have green Fruit fit for Tarts in *January* and *February*; and ripe *Gooſeberries* and *Currants* in *March* and *April*.

The beſt Sorts of Grapes that will do for this Work are *Whitmill's Sweet Water*, *Black Sweet Water*, *Royal Muſcadine*, *Marlmorſe*, and *Black Morillon*: The beſt Sorts of the forward *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, *Cherries*, and *Plums*, and the white *Muſcovy* cluſtered, or *Dutch Raſpberry*.

In this Frame you might alſo plant a Row or two of *Strawberries*, which would

would ripen at the End of *February* or Beginning of *March*. And amongſt the Fruit you may mix here and there a monthly *Roſe-Tree*; and have a Border planted with early *Tulips*, *Hyacinths*, *Jonquils*, *Narciſſus*, and other Flowers, which by the forcing Hearts would make a kind of Summer all the Winter.

The Trees planted in theſe Frames muſt be cloſe to the Pailing, contrary to the Methods of planting againſt Walls; for the Roots will run under the Pales, and draw Nouriſhment equally from the Earth about them, but with Walls it is otherwiſe. The Trees need not be planted at a greater Diſtance than four or five Feet: And thoſe that have ſtood ſeven or eight Years againſt Walls, may be removed to theſe forcing Frames without any Danger. As to pruning theſe Trees, the ſame Method is to be followed as recommended for other Trees in *February*; but the Seaſon for doing it is not the ſame, for in the forcing Frames our Spring begins in *November*; but in the other Caſe it does not begin till the End of *January* or

February. The Trees are to be pruned and nailed to the Pales (every Branch as close to the Pales as may be) about a Week before the forcing Heat is applied; and all the Glasses to be put up as soon as they are pruned.

The hot Dung to be laid to the Back of the Pales, ought to be tossed up in an Heap some Days before it is used, that it may yield a Heap every where alike. And when it is fit to be applied to the Pales, you must lay it four Feet wide at the Base; and let it slope to two Feet at the Top, the Height in all being at first within four Inches of the Top of the Pales, and in six Weeks Time it will sink to about three Feet, when you are to apply fresh Dung. The first Heat does little more than swell the Buds of the Trees, and bring them to a green Colour; the second forwards their blossoming, and the third brings the Fruit to Maturity. It helps very much the blossoming of the Trees, to cover them with the Glass-Lights, when Frosts happen: But no Opportunity of Showers should be denied them,

them, if the Weather be tolerable mild, till the Buds begin to ſtir; after that, the Glaſſes are to remain over them conſtantly till the Sun begins to have ſome Power. When the Sun ſhines warm, and the Wind is not too ſharp, give Air at the Front of your Frame; and if this does not happen during a Fortnight's Space, then give Air at the End, and put up Mats or Canvas to correct the Winds, and cauſe the Air to circulate in the Frames.

About three Changes of Dung will ſuffice to bring your *Cherries* to Ripeneſs in *February*, allowing each Parcel to remain a Month at the Back of the Pales: But if *April* proves cold, the forcing Heat is to be continued till *May*, for *Plums*, *Peaches*, *Nectarines* and *Apricots*. Where theſe forcing Frames are kept, the Dung, when it has loſt its Heat, may be laid in Heaps to rot for the Improvement of Land.

There are alſo recommended Frames of this Kind, for the early maturing of *Peas*, *Beans*, *Cabbage*, *Lettuce*, *Sallads*, and other Herbs and Plants, for the

the Uſe of the Kitchen; but as this may be done by the Aſſiſtance of Hot-beds, I think it needleſs to trouble the Reader with them.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

WE have now for Sallads the ſmall Herbs on the Hot-bed, with *Burnet*, *Cabbage*, *Lettuce*, *Sellery*, and *Endive* blanched, and young *Onions*. And we have this Month *Cucumbers* upon thoſe Plants that were ſown in *July*, if they have been well guarded from Rain and Froſts. In the *Green-Houſe*, *Cauliflowers*, and ſome *Artichokes*.

The Herbs and Plants we have now for boiling, are *Cabbages*, and the Sprouts of *Cabbages*, ſome few *Savoy-Cabbages* and *Spinach*. And the Roots for this Month are *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Turnips*, *Beets*, *Skirrets*, *Horſe-Radiſh*, *Potatoes*, *Onions*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*.

Pot-Herbs are *Sellery*, *Parſley*, *Sorrel*, *Thyme*, *Savory*, *Beet-Leaves*, and *Clary*

Clary out of the Garden. And of dried Herbs, we have *Mint*, *Sweet-Marjoram* and *Marigold* Flowers.

The Fruits that are now ripe are ſome *Grapes* and *Figs*; *Apples* and *Pears* of ſeveral Sorts, ſuch as the St. *Germain*, *La Chaſſeree*, the *Ambret*, *Colmar*, *Criſſan* and *Swan's-Egg*; *Walnuts*, *Medlars* and *Services*.

Of Flowers we have this Month, ſome *Carnations* in the Houſe, ſingle *Anemonies*, *Gentianella*, *Polyanthus's*, *Stock-Gilliflower*, double *Violets*. And Shrubs now in Flower are the *Lauruſtinus*, *Myrtle*, *Jeſſamines*, *Geranium*, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Leonurus*, the *Golden Apple*, and *Paſſion-Tree*.

DECEMBER.

The WORKS *of this* Month.

IN the KITCHEN-GARDEN, we muſt now look carefully after our Hot-beds,

beds, and add to their Heat if they begin to cool, by lining them with hot Dung. And towards the Middle of the Month, make a Hot-Bed for *Aſparagus*, in like Manner as that made in *November*. Sow upon Hot-beds, *Lettuce*, *Radiſh*, *Creſſes*, *Muſtard*, and other Herbs which are hot, to cut for ſmall Sallads.

In open Weather you may ſow early *Peas* and *Beans* of the ſame Kinds, and in the ſame Manner as directed in *November* and the preceding Months. And as Vermin now very much deſtroy your Roots and Seeds, you are to ſet Traps to catch them.

This is the Time to dig, trench and dreſs Ground againſt the Spring, and make ſuch like preparatory Works abroad; and the Evenings being long, the careful Gardener will employ himſelf in preparing and fitting up his Garden-Tools, and making ſuch Shelters for tender Plants, as the ſevere Seaſon of the Year requires.

Guard againſt the Violence of Froſts all your tender Plants. And the Weather

ther being frosty, continue to bring into the Garden the necessary Manures.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this being a Month when the Juices in Plants and Trees are most of all at Rest, there is little left for a Lover of a Fruit-Garden to perform, except (when the Season will permit) the continuing the pruning of *Vines*, and those other Works which were left unfinished the foregoing Month.

You may at the latter End of this Month, prune and nail Wall Fruit-Trees and Standards that are hardy. And you may as yet set all Sorts of Kernel-Stones; but *November* is a more proper Season.

Examine Orchard Fruit-Trees, and take away such Branches as make Confusion; covering every considerable Wound with a Mixture of Bees-Wax, Rosin and Tar, in equal Quantities, and of Tallow about half the Quantity of any of the others; which are to be melted together in an earthen Vessel well glaz'd, and with a painting Brush

dipped

dipped into it, the Wound is to be covered.

In frosty Weather you may now destroy Snails in every Corner of your Garden, particularly behind the Stems of *Wall-Trees*, where they harbour in great Clusters.

If the Weather be open and mild, you may remove or plant most Sorts of hardy Trees that shed their Leaves in the Winter.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and *Green-House*, provide Shelters for your tender Flowers, such as choice *Anemonies* and *Ranunculus's*; for now the great Frosts begin.

Pick off dead and rotten Leaves from your exotick Plants, least they infect the whole. Give but little Water to your *Green-House* Plants, and be sure observe this Rule, that *Aloes*, *Euphorbiums*, *Indian-Figs*, *Torch-Thistles* and *Sedums*, have none at all till the latter End of *March*.

In warming your *Green-House* with artificial Heats, you are not to be over-hasty

haſty, but let in as much Sun as poſſible, which being a natural Heat, is the moſt agreeable to your tender Plants. The chief Buſineſs is to keep out Froſts; to effect which, the Doors and Windows of your *Green-Houſe* muſt be well matted, and guarded from the piercing Air.

But as no Plant can live without Air, therefore to recruit it in the Houſe, and feed the Plants therewith without pinching them, it is adviſeable, that at the End of your *Green-Houſe* there ſhould be an Antichamber, through which you are to paſs to the Houſe; which Chamber will have freſh Air from abroad every Time you go into it, and upon opening the Door of it into the *Green-Houſe*, the Air will there mix with the other that has been pent up, and impregnate it with new Parts, by which Means, it will contribute to the Vegetation of Plants, without coming too ſudenly upon them.

The latter End of this Month being a very ſevere Seaſon, thoſe Gentlemen that have *Water-Works* in their Gardens,

dens, are to cover their Fountain-Pipes and the Stone of thoſe Works, with Stable-Litter, to preſerve them from the Froſts, which will otherwiſe crack and deſtroy the Stone.

As to GRAVEL-WALKS, this is the Month that they are commonly turned up in Ridges to deſtroy the Weeds; and ſo they are to continue till *April*, when they are to be new laid down.

But this Method of managing our Walks at this Time of Year, is by many objected againſt; becauſe, beſides being deprived of the Benefit of them all the Winter, it doth not anſwer the End of the Practice, but rather the contrary: Turning the Walks up in Ridges kills indeed the preſent Weeds; but for the very ſame Reaſon that the Huſbandman ſtirs and tills his Land to enrich and fertiliſe it; ſo this turning and ridging of Walks is a real Tillage, and adds Fertility to them, to the future Increaſe of Graſs and Weeds.

This conſidered, if conſtant rolling after Rains and Froſt will not effec-

tually kill the Moſs and Weeds of your Gravel-Walks, the beſt Way, if they muſt be turned, is to ſtay till *April*, and then turn and lay them down at the ſame Time. But the better Way, inſtead of turning the Gravel-Walks, to run the Topover with a *Dutch* Hough, in the Spring of the Year, after a Froſt; then let them lie ſome Time before they are raked and rolled, and that will kill the Moſs and Weeds; or a Garden-Harrow will anſwer the ſame End, where the Walks are very large.

The WORKS *of this* Month, HOW PERFORMED.

WHAT I ſhall ſay of Works in this Month, is ſomething farther relating to the *ripening of Fruits in the Winter* and other Curioſities of Art; it being eſteemed a greater Excellency to produce a ſingle *Cucumber* or *Cherry* at *Chriſtmas*, than to bring to Maturity Loads of them in their natural Seaſons.

In *December* and *January* we may have ſome green *Peas*, by the help of the forcing Frames mentioned in the preceding Month; or otherwiſe by the Aſſiſtance of Hot-beds. And we may have *Cucumbers* fit for the Table every Month in the Year: The common natural *Cucumbers* laſt tolerable good till the End of *Auguſt*, though they run upon the Ground; and if we take Care to let ſome *Cucumber* Vines run up Sticks againſt Walls, they will have very fair Fruit till the End of *October*, but eſpecially if they are covered in the Night from Froſts; and in *November* and *December* a Gardener among his *Cucumber* Plants, of various Ages and Degrees of Growth, may have Fruit ſet ſo as to be brought to Perfection, and cut on *New-Year's-Day*.

The Times for ſowing *Cucumbers* for Winter ripening, are to be thus obſerved; begin to ſow Seed on the natural Ground, to tranſplant them upon a moderate Hot-bed the latter End of *July*, and continue your ſowing every Week till the latter End of *Auguſt*;

and thoſe Plants that are ſown about the latter End of *Auguſt* will begin to ſhew Fruit the Beginning of *October*: In *September* ſow three Times, *viz.* about the ninth, the nineteenth, and twenty-fifth Days of that Month; and thoſe ſown on the laſt of thoſe Days, will bear Fruit fit to be cut the firſt of *January*: Then you may ſow in *October*, and have a good Crop in *February*, with good Management.

To bring *Cherries* in *December*, it has been practiſed to pull off all the Bloſſoms of a Tree as ſoon as they were budding out in the Spring, and the Tree kept very dry from Rains all the Summer; and about the End of *July* or in *Auguſt*, giving it gentle Waterings, by little and little, about the End of *September* it has been in full Bloſſom, when Glaſſes are to be kept over it, and at the End of *October* if the Weather is cold, or Beginning of *November*, Dung is to be applied at the Back of the Pales, and renewed as directed in *November* for your forcing Frames. The *Morello Cherry*, which is apt to come late, will

hang a long Time upon the Tree, even till the End of *October*, and if ſuch Trees were ſheltered from Froſts with Mats or Glaſſes, there is no doubt but the Fruit will remain a Month longer upon the Tree, and perhaps till *December*.

Currants will remain good upon the Trees till *October*, if the Buſhes are well matted up as ſoon as the Fruit is coloured, but the Mats are to be put up in a very dry Seaſon. And it is the Opinion of many Gardeners, that we have many Sorts of Fruits which will hang upon the Trees all the Year about, and be fair to the Eye all that Time, if they are kept from the Froſts: But as it is natural for Trees to diſburden themſelves of the Load of Fruit, you are to begin to cover them before they are ripe, otherwiſe they will be in danger of dropping from the Trees.

Beſides the Paling and Frames for ripening of Fruit in the Winter, deſcribed in the preceding Month, ſome curious Gentlemen adviſe the building

of Walls with Fire-places at the Back, at twelve or fourteen Feet Diſtance from one another; the Flues whereof to be made with various Turnings till you come near the Top of the Wall, by which Means the whole Wall may be regularly warm'd at once: And theſe Walls are to have Frames and Glaſſes in the ſame Manner as uſed againſt the Paling, already treated of. The Walls of this Kind ſeem to be juſtified in the Obſervations I have made, that a *Vine* or other Fruit-Tree planted againſt a Chimney where a Fire is conſtantly kept, or againſt the Back of an Oven frequently uſed, will ſhoot and ripen its Fruit much earlier than in any Expoſure to the Sun againſt a common Wall; which plainly ſhews Fruit may be forced by Fire.

I have had black and white Grapes, with other Sorts of Fruit, ripe in *April*, againſt a Fire-Wall.

And not only Fruit, but Plants of all Kinds may be forced by Fire as well as Dung: For there is a Method of making a Hot-bed my Means of Fire,

for the Uſe of thoſe Gardeners who have not an Opportunity of getting Horſe-Dung. This Hot-bed is thus managed; you are to make a Frame of Brick-work of any Length, but as wide only as a common Hot-bed, to have a Fire-place at one End, to paſs into a Flue, which is to wind from Side to Side till it reaches the other End, and diſcharges its Smoke by a Chimney; the Top of theſe Flues may be cover'd with ſquare Tiles, and when the intermediate Spaces between the Flues are filled with coarſe Sand, cover the whole with ſquare Tiles, and raiſe the Wall about ten Inches above the Pavement, ſo that you may cover the Pavement as deep with Sand, if there be Occaſion; then upon this Sand place ſuch Frames as are commonly uſed for Hot-beds, to hold the Earth in them, and that the Earth may receive the Heat of the Sand. This Bed, by the Heat of the Flues, when the Fire is lighted, may be made as uſeful as any Hot-bed, and may be more laſting and leſs troubleſome.

The PRODUCTS *of this Month, of* FRUITS, PLANTS, *and* FLOWERS.

ON the Hot bed, we have this Month Sallads of ſmall Herbs, with *Mint*, *Tarragon*, *Burnet*, *Cabbage-Lettuces* preſerved under Glaſſes; and ſome *Creſſes* and *Chervil* upon the natural Ground, with which high Taſte help the Sallads of this Seaſon. To theſe we are to add blanched *Sellery* and *Endive*.

For Soups and the Kitchen-Uſe we have Variety of Herbs, ſuch as *Sage*, *Thyme*, *Savroy*, *Beet-Leaves*, *Parſley*, *Sorrel*, *Spinach*, *Sellery* and *Leeks*, Tops of young *Peas*, &c. And alſo *Sweet-Marjoram*, dried *Marigold* Flowers, and dried *Mint*. The Roots for this Month are *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, and others of the laſt Month.

We have now many Sorts of *Cabbages*, and their Sprouts for boiling. *Aſparagus* upon Hot-beds; and if you have been diligent and careful, you will yet find ſome *Cucumbers* upon the

Plants

Plants ſown in *July* and *Auguſt*. In the Conſervatory we have ſome *Artichokes* and *Cauliflowers* preſerved in Sand.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this Month, we have nothing to boaſt of but *Pears* and *Apples*; and of the latter we have but a few, though there are yet Plenty of *Pears*, particularly of the St. *Germain*, *Ambret*, and the *Colmar*, &c.

The Flowers we have now, are ſingle *Anemonies* *Stock-Gillyflowers*, ſingle *Wall-Flowers*, *Primroſes*, *Snow-Drops*, black *Hellebore*, Winter *Aconite*, *Polyanthus*; and in the Hot-beds *Hyacinths* and *Narciſſus's*.

In the GREEN-HOUSE there are ſeveral Trees and Shrubs this Month in Flower, *viz*, *Laurus-Tinus*, *Glaſtenbury-Thorn*, *Geranium Thlapſi ſemper virens*, *Jeſſamines* of ſeveral Kinds, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*: And the *Arbutus*, or *Strawberry-Tree*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Citron*, *Olive*, and *Pomegranate*, are now in Fruit.

It is obſerved, that where Bees are kept in a Garden they generally have a great deal of Wall-Fruit, they help the Impregnation of the Bloſſoms by carrying the Farina from one Bloſſom to another.

The beſt Method of planting Wilderneſſes.

PLANT all Sorts of rough Ever-Greens, all Sorts of Cherries, Plums, Pears, Apples, Nuts, *&c.* all Sorts of flowering Shrubs, ſuch as the Almond, double Bloſſom Peach, double Bloſſom Cherry, Cockſpur, Thorn, Lazarole, Service-Tree and Medlars, all Sorts of Roſes and Honeyſuckles, with Sweet-Briers. *N. B.* A Wilderneſs ſhould be incloſed with a Hedge of Yew, Holly, Horn-Beam, Elms or Limes, or Sweet-Brier, to be kept about three or four Feet high, and the beſt Method of planting them is in this Manner: The ſhorteſt growing Shrubs and ſhorteſt growing Ever-Greens intermixt, planted next the Hedge, and ſo to riſe by Degrees; the talleſt growing Trees, and Ever-

Ever-Greens intermixt to be planted in the Middle; ſo that they may ſhew their Beauty in Winter as well as Summer, for the Fruit-Trees will look beautiful when they are in Bloſſom, and when the Fruit is on they will look beautiful, and the Ever-Greens will look beautiful in Winter.

A proper Way of planting an Orchard.

THE Ground where you intend to plant an Orchard, where every Tree is to be ſet, draw a Circle five Feet over, then dig it a Foot, or more, if the Soil runs good, turning the Turf at Bottom, then bring ſome good Earth to raiſe it a Foot higher, and plant the Trees on Hills at the Diſtance from twenty to thirty or forty Feet aſunder every Way; the beſt Way is to plant one Row of Golden Pippins, next Row Golden Rennets, and the next Row Nonpareils, in order to intermix them, one Row of ſmaller Growth quite through the whole Orchard, and after they are planted, put three Stakes to

every Tree, bound to the Tree with a Hay-band, then bind ſome Buſhes round them to keep the Cattle from eating them.

To manure Land for Gardeners or Farmers.

IF the Land be hot and ſandy, put a Covering of Loam, one Load or two or more to a Rod; and if the Land be cold and ſtiff, put the ſame Quantity of ſandy Soil. *N. B.* Where your Ground is quaggy remove it to your other Land, and lay the ſame Quantity as before mentioned. The quaggy Ground is almoſt as good as Dung, and you will find it by the Skim of the Water ſeemingly like Oil; and this may be done in froſty Weather.

Peas.

The Charlton.
Tall crooked Sugar.
Nonpareil.
Spaniſh Marrotto.
Marrowfat.
Rounceval.
Dwarf crooked Sugar and Crown Pea, *&c.*

Beſt

Best Sort of Beans.

Broad Spaniſh.
Windſor.
Toker, &c.

French or Kidney-Beans.

Speckled Dwarfs.
White Dwarfs.
Large white Dutch, &c.

Cabbage.

Early Sugar-Loaf.
Batterſea.
Early Dutch.
Late Dutch.
Red Cabbage, &c.

Lettuce.

White Coſs.
Sileſia.
White Imperial.
Brown Dutch and Cabbage Lettuce.

Cucumbers.

Small early Prickles.
Large Prickles.
Green and White } Turkey
White Prickles.

A Collection of the beſt Sorts of Fruit.

Pears.

Colemare.
Criſſan.
Shamantel.
St. Germain.
Monſieur Jean.
Winter Boncrêtien.
Verte Long.
Youdel's Germain.
Liver Blan.
Warden.

Bury

Bury de Roy three Sorts.
Black Pear of Worceſter.
Ammoſeille.
Le Marquis.
Royal du Hiver.
Autumn Bergamot.
Jargonell Pears.
Summer Boon.
Autumn Boon.
Spaniſh Boon.
Cally Roſe.
St. Michael.
Sitron de Kirmis.
Amboret.
Virgoluis.
Sans Pippin.
Bizzy de Monſieur.
Swans Egg.
Bergamot de Bouge.
St. Marſhall.
Martinſak.
March Bergamots.
Dobel Bloſſom.
Winter quis Modum.
Catherine.

Apples.

Nonpareils.
Golden Pippins.
Whitmill's Pippin.
Winter Pearmain.
Summer Pearmain.
Pile's Ruſſetin.
Kirkin Pippin.
Dutch Codling.
Jenetin.
Royal Ruſſetin.
Monſtrous Rennet.
Leather Coat Ruſſetin.
July Flower.
Beefing.
Marigold.
Holland Pippin.
Engliſh Codling.
Wheeler's Ruſſetin.
Golden Ruſſetin.
Golden Rennet.

Peaches.

Nobleſt.
Minion.
Vangard.

Old

Old Newington.
Early Newington.
Mounteboon.
Albemarle.
Bellows.
Admirable.
Anne Peach.
Double Mountain.
Royal George.
Catherine.
Muſk Violet two Sorts.

Peaches and Nectarines that will bear on Standards, viz.
Comde Peach.
Bloody Monſieur.
Double Bloſſom P.
Newington Nectarine.
Round Brignon.

Nectarines.
Newington Nectarine.
Roman Red.
Varmaſh.
Aromatick.
Elrogue.
Round Brignon.

Apricots.
Roman.
Turkey.
Bruſſels.
Bourdeaux.
Old Orange.

Plums.
Greengage.
Blue and white Perdegons.
Le Royal.
Rane Clod.
La Roach Carboon.
Orleance.
White Holland.
Dráb de orè.
Symianæ.
Marvel.
Damſon.
Joan Hattiffe white and blue.
Chriſtmas.
Mirabella.

Mirabella.

Cherries.

Bleeding Heart.
Late Amber Heart.
Ox's Heart.
Large Spanish Heart.
Morello.
May Duke.
Duke.
Holman's Duke.
Carroon.

Grapes.

Whitmill's Sweet-Water.
Black Sweet Water.
Marlmorle.
Royal Muſcadine.
Chaſſelaſs.
Black Morillion.
Burgundy.
Chiante.
Brick Colour Frontiniac.
Griſſely Frontiniac.
White Frontiniac.
Blue Frontiniac.
Red Hamburgh.
Blue Hamburgh.
St. Peter.

Figs.

White Fig of Marſeilles.
Large Blue.
Dwarf Brown.
Whitmill's Purple Figs.

Gooſeberries.

White Dutch.
Large early Green.
Rombollon.
Large Scarlet.
Hampſhire Yellow.
Hamavis Green.
Early Damſon.
Old Scarlet.

Roſes.

Cinnamon Roſe.
Monthly.

Monthly.
Damask.
Roſa Mundi.
York and Lancaſter.
Hundred Leaf Provence.
Velvet.
Marvell.
White Provence.
Madin's Bluſh.
Fine Red Provence.
Double Yellow.
Late white cluſter'd Muſk.
Moſs Provence.
Scarlet Roſe of Auſtria.
Belgwick Roſe.

Honeyſuckles.

Early White.
Early Red.
Late Red.
Scarlet.
Ever-Green.
Italian.
Ditto Yellow Italian.

Jeſſamine.

Common White.
Spaniſh Double and Single.
Indian Yellow.
Engliſh ditto.
Arabian.
Portugal or Ivy Leaf.

The beſt Sorts of Oranges.

Seville Orange.
Citrons.
Limes.
Cluſter Shaddock or Pomplemuſs.
Malaga Lemon.
Adam's Apple.
China Orange.
Gold Strip'd Seville.
Myrtle Leaf Green and Strip'd.

Moſredite

Mofredite.
Bezart Royal.
Powell Purple.

Some of the beſt whole blowing Carnations.

Velvet Incomparable.
Tire of Boulen.
General Clayton.
Bazart Maler.
Palas.
Palas's Maſter.
Patereen.
Paniſeen.
Prince Edward.
Earl of Sandwich.
Henley's King.
Duce Roſe.
Roſe Marlborough.
Ulyſſes.
Bezart Triumphant.
Biſhop of Rain.
Biſhop of Tournay.
Prince George.
Sir Gerrard Manneck.
Julius Cæſar.
Henley's Princeſs Auguſta.
Conſtantine.
Bezart Germain.
Rock's Grand Duke of Tuſcany.
Rock's Patereens Maſter.

Some of the beſt Auricula's.

Lord Wilmington.
Duke of Portland.
Prince Charles of Lorrain.
Don Quixot.
Bella Rock Sina.
Duke of Holſtein.
Duke of Marlborough.
Ethiopian.
Counteſs of Delorain.
Duke of Newcaſtle.
Princeſs Auguſta.
Goad's Royal Pair.
Queen of Hungary.
Cole's

Cole's Delight.
Potter's Admiral Matthews.
The Ruſſian Princeſs.
Courtney's Admiral Vernon.
Diocleſian.
The Comet.
Thompſon's Duke.
Redden Empreſs of Ruſſia.
Counteſs of Albemarle.
Dutcheſs of Montague.
Dening's Glory.
Brown's Prince William.
Eſq; Wilſon's Fair Lucretia.
Glory of Charlton.
Juno.
Heater's Sir Robert Walpole.
Dean's Globe.
Potter's Cardinal de Fleury.
Gardener's Defiance.

Some of the beſt Tulips.

Bagget Regent.
Un Porter incomparable.
Un Potter.
Globe.
Bagget Prime.
King of France.
Triumph of Europe.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
The Bu Regard.
The Crown of Europe.
The Conningſburg.
The Lecript.
The Bagget Hellmor.

Early blowing Tulips.

The Vantalls.
The early Duke.
Clarimond.

All

All Tulips, and moſt bulbous Flower Roots will grow in Water. And as many curious Perſons chuſe to keep Flowers in Glaſſes, I have here added ſome that will blow finely by only having freſh Water once in five or ſix Days; for clean Water preſerves the Roots, and makes them look very pretty before the Flowers appear.

Hyacinths and other bulbous Roots moſt proper to grow in Water.

White.

King David.
Crown Vogel.
King of Great-Britain.
Queen Mary.
Gekroond's Jewel Van Harteem.
Roſe Blanch Violet.
Queen of Sheba.
States General.
Rubro Royal.
States of Holland.
Virgo.
Hecuba.
Turkzen Keirzer.
Miroir.
Pulchra.
Andromeda.
Orange Apple.
Coralin.
Cardinal de Fleury.
La Joys de Holande.
Bedenryk.
Vetthaan.

Blue

Blue.

Paſſtout.
Boquet Amiable.
Belle Griſdeline.
Juſius Cæſar.
Gekroond's Fontaim.
Vreedeſaam.
Adonis.
Amaryllis.
Landgrave Van-Soulzenbourg.
Griſdeline Amiable.
Grand Violet.
Violet Crown.
Duc de Tuſcane.
Arcus Triumphalis.
Overwinnaar.
Graaf Van Holland.
Keizer Antoninus.
Panther.
Crown Imperials.
Narciſſus's of all Sorts.
Jonquils.
Perſian Iris's.
Crocus's.
Early Tulips.
Snow Drops.

N. B. The beſt Time for putting them in the Water is in the Months of *October* and *November*. All Sorts of Flower-Roots for blowing in Water, with Glaſſes and Leads fit for the Purpoſe, are ſold by Mr. *Binks* at the *Three Wheat Sheafs* in *Thames-Street*.

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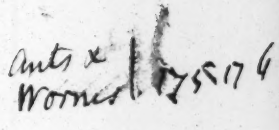
FINIS.


Ants x
Worms